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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 197 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

WAITING FOR APPROVAL

Moonje On Proposal To Start Hindu Military Education Society

REGISTRATION THIS WEEK

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Interviewed about the Central Hindu Military Education Society, Dr. B. S. Moonje said that he had submitted a draft scheme for approval to some enthusiasts and hope to get the society registered in the course of the week.

He is starting for Nasik to-night and, it is understood, his visit to that place is in connection with the training centre at Nasik.

Asked about the details of the scheme, Dr. Moonje did not want to disclose them before the Society was registered.

STOP PRESS

PRAYERS FOR PEACE

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, August 18.

The Emperor has ordered his people to consecrate, to-day special prayers for Ethiopia's peace and independence in connection with the prayers for peace for Abyssinia, which are being held in America. The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by military and civil officials, attended the cathedral service.

TRANSPORT IN ABYSSINIA

(Special Cable.)

JIJIGA, (Abyssinia), August 18.

Describing his 60-mile motor journey from Diredawa to Jijiga, Reuter's Special Correspondent says the roads are execrable, but this is the route over which large quantities of arms are said to be passing daily from Berbera to Ethiopia. Certainly small quantities of rifles and ammunition may be imported, but it is a physical impossibility to transport cannon or any heavy war material. The only route by which Ethiopia is able to obtain arms is via Djibouti, thence via the Franco-Ethiopia Railway country, over which the Italians will be obliged to advance. This presents enormous difficulties, consisting of high altitudes, on which Europeans can only march slowly, alternated with swampy marshes ridden with malaria and huge rocks and lava.

Ethiopians possess the highest degree of art in using trees and bushes as cover, and bodies of armed men collect magically when no troops are in sight. Ethiopian villages, though numerous are all small, and visible only a few hundred yards away. The consensus of opinion in well-informed Indians in Europe is that if Ethiopians confine themselves to defence by pursuing guerilla methods, Italians will meet a harder task than is presently realised, but if the Ethiopians defend "en masse", Italian superiority in modern war materials will give them an easy victory.

JOINT STATEMENT ON PARIS PARLEYS

PARIS, August 18.

An official communique signed by M. Laval, Capt. Anthony Eden and Baron Aloisi states that the Three-Power Conference has adjourned. The three statesmen met together in order to seek a way for determining peacefully the Italo-Ethiopian dispute but have not yet been able to find the basis of discussion which would bring about the solution of the conflict.

The difficulties met with in the examination of suggestions necessitate the adjournment which will be followed by discussions through diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

"NO RE-ENACTMENT OF PRESS ACT"

Journalists' Conference Demand

Wanted Indigenous Agency For Foreign News, Says Chintamani

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The All-India Journalists' Conference concluded its deliberations this afternoon after adopting several resolutions, the most important of which embodied a protest against the re-enactment of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

The resolution recommending the introduction of a course of journalism in Indian Universities evoked a heated discussion, opposition being led by the younger section of the journalists; when the resolution was pressed to a division, it was declared lost by 51 votes to 49.

FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

In his concluding remarks the President, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, pointed out that there was a section of delegates who thought that there should be a resolution with regard to the foreign news service, inasmuch as there was a strong feeling that the Agency which now served them, namely Reuters, did not always keep the Indian viewpoint—its necessities and requirements—before it, and that an indigenous Agency—a Nationalist Agency—would serve their requirements far better than any foreign Agency.

INDIGENOUS AGENCY FOR FOREIGN NEWS

The speaker was quite sure that there was no one among the audience who did not share this feeling. He was quite sure too that there was no one who was responsible for a daily newspaper, no one who had to handle foreign news service, who did not feel that if there had been an indigenous Agency to cater to the needs of the Indian newspapers with respect to foreign news, the result would have been far better than what it now was.

It was unfortunate, added the President, that owing to one reason or another, no separate resolution on this subject could be placed before the Conference. But he would assure all those who wanted such a resolution that he, for one, was in entire agreement with that, and he hoped that the All-India Journalists' Association would, when they thought the time was opportune and propitious, take this matter in hand, and come to some conclusion about the possibility of meeting the needs of the newspapers in this respect.

NEXT SESSION

Mr. A. C. Bali, who represented the Lahore Journalists' Association, invited the next session of the All-India Journalists' Conference to Lahore. The invitation was accepted.

MAYOR'S PARTY

In the evening, the delegates to the Conference were entertained to tea by Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Mayor of Calcutta, at the Corporation Buildings.—United Press.

REMOVE HANDICAPS ON PRESS

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The All India Journalists Conference concluded to-day after passing a number of resolutions touching on the various grievances of journalists and newspaper proprietors in India. The conference urged the abolition of the Indian State Protection Act, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Press Emergency Act and objected to the maintenance of the Press Officer in Bengal and demanded the immediate abolition of press censorship.

The organisation of a publicity campaign on Indian affairs in foreign countries for the purpose of counteracting anti-Indian propaganda was decided upon.

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION

An Official resolution that evoked great discussion and which was eventually rejected by 51 votes to 49 was about the training of journalists in Indian Universities. After passing a comprehensive resolution about the welfare of working journalists and the recruitment to the staffs of the different newspapers form the register of unemployment journalists kept by the Journalists Association, the conference decided to establish provincial associations throughout the country asking them to be affiliated to the All-India Journalists Association in Calcutta which is the recognised central organisation.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Lahore. The delegates were entertained to tea by the Mayor of Calcutta. The delegates will be entertained to tea at the "Anand Bazar Patrika" to-morrow.—A. P.

(Chairman's Speech On Page 16.)

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, August 18.

Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven has been appointed Governor General of Australia in succession to Sir Isac Isaacs.—Reuter.

Brigadier-General Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven who is aged 63 was Governor of South Australia from 1928 to 1934. He served in the Great War.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN RIVER TRAGEDY

NAGPUR, August 18.

The Amraoti correspondent of the "Hitawada" reports that 17 persons including some women perished in the Wardha river due to the capsizing of a "doongas" in which they were crossing the river.

It is reported that the party was crossing the river to "seek some employment on the other side."—United Press.

COLLISION IN IRISH CHANNEL

Six Killed When White Star Liner Runs Into Blue Star One

LONDON, August 18.

Six crew of the Cunard White Star liner "Laurentic" were killed and five injured when the vessel collided with the Blue Star liner Napier Star in the Irish Channel 60 miles from Liverpool early this morning. The victims were asleep on their bunks when the Napier Star's bows crashed into the Laurentic near the bows. Both the vessels were damaged and towed to Liverpool. "Laurentic" was carrying 600 passengers on the northern capitals' cruise none of whom were injured.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN ROSS DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 18.

The death has occurred of Sir John Ross.

(Sir John Ross was M.P. (C.) from 1892 to 1895 from Londonderry City. He was appointed Judge of the High Court of Justice. Chancery Division, in Ireland in 1896, which post he held till 1921. Later he was the Lord Chancellor of the Irish Free State from 1921-22.)

Three-Power Talks Interrupted

Hitch After Discussion For Hour And Half?

Aloisi And Eden To Return Home To Report?

PARIS, August 18.

The Three-Power talks which were resumed at 15-30 were interrupted shortly after 17-00. Baron Aloisi and Capt. Eden may return home to report to their respective Governments.—Reuter.

"ITALY'S ATTITUDE UNCOMPROMISING"

PARIS, Aug. 17.

The final act in to-day's Conference was the reception of Press representatives of all countries by the Italian delegation. It cannot be said that the situation is clarified or a gleam of hope emitted as a result.

The Italian spokesman caused surprise by negatively replying to the question as to whether the pause in the Conference is due to the fact that the French and British are awaiting a reply from Rome to the new suggestions for basis of discussion and request for a clear-cut statement of Italy's claims.

The general impression left on the French, British and American pressmen was that Italy's attitude remains uncompromising.—Reuter.

PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK

PARIS, Aug. 17.

The British delegation will not wait for more than two or three days longer for Sgr. Mussolini's reply to the Franco-British suggestions made to Baron Aloisi.

So the British quarters stated to-night: "The situation must be cleared up one way or the other by the middle of the next week."

It is still possible, there may be conversations to-morrow but the general impression in the French and British quarters to-night is markedly pessimistic.—Reuter.

FOR TRI-PARTITE EXPLOITATION!

PARIS, August 17.

Besides the British and French suggestions which practically leave Abyssinia open for the Italian economic development, it is reported that the British and French financial assistance has been suggested for Italian economic development in the form of tri-partite financial exploitation. While M. Laval and Capt. Eden are completely agreed with regard to the economic concessions to Italy, Britain opposes political concessions and the French Government however envisages the possibility of granting with the consent of "Negus" certain guarantees to Italy such as the presence of Italian advisers in different branches of the Abyssinian administration, it is understood, including the Abyssinian army. The French consider this will guarantee Italian security.

It is understood Capt. Eden has not agreed to the proposal of financial assistance nor Italian advisers pending the receipt of Sgr. Mussolini's observations on these matters.—Reuter.

"NO CREATION OF SPLIT"

Socialists' Programme In Reality A National Programme

MR. MEHERALLY'S EXPOSITION

Are the Congress Socialists creating a split in the Congress?

An emphatic "No" was the reply given by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, at a meeting held at the Laxminagar Society Hall, Khar, on Sunday evening. The subject of the lecture was "The need for forming the Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Meherally took his stand on the truism that there was always opposition from conservative quarters to progressive thought, and as far as the Indian National Congress was concerned, there was no cleavage in the ranks.

Mr. Meherally paid a homage to Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest personality, who awoke mass consciousness, Gandhiji's political principles appeared to the speaker to be subjective, while a dynamic programme with a realisation of the objective situation was the immediate need.

"AN ILLUSION."

It was futile to expect any change of heart among the Princes, the Zamindars and the Capitalists, and, to that extent, the united front, envisaged by the Congress was an illusion. The real force in any country was the mass pressure and the success of any movement depended on the extent this mass pressure was utilised.

"NOT AN IMPORT FROM WEST."

For this purpose, therefore, the Congress Socialist Party, came into being and it was a mistake to suppose that Socialism was an import from the West.

Wherever there were hunger and starvation rampart among a large number of people, the speaker contended, it was but natural, that the people condemned exploitation and demanded equity and justice.

For any political creed to take root, the spread of ideas was essential, and once the masses had understood the implications of the present Congress Socialist programme, which was in reality a nationalist programme, much field would be covered.

It was not the intention of the Congress Socialists to create a split in the ranks. Every new idea or thought had its antogonists in Conservative quarter. Lokmanya Tilak was vehemently opposed in his departure from the Congress policy, and so was Mrs. Annie Besant. Even Gandhiji met with severe opposition when he launched the non-co-operation movement, but he was in no way deterred by the opposition.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 17.

I understand the Criminal Law Amendment Bill will be introduced by the Government on September 3, in order to facilitate early discussion on it. There will be a few modifications as compared to the existing Act but press provisions are likely to remain intact.

As regards the life of this measure, Government will bring a proposition that it be made permanent, as has happened before if Government finds that the Assembly is in a spirit of compromise, it will be prepared to concede these powers for a limited period. Then Government may not object to such a motion being carried. But if Government finds that the attitude of the Assembly is one of uncompromising hostility to Legislation, whether expressed by summary rejection of the Bill at the Second Reading stage, or by mutilation of the Bill in the Select Committee, then Government is likely to have the Bill certified to restore permanancy to the life of the Bill.

Authorities, of course, argue that it will always be open to the Federal Legislature to amend or repeal such Act.

Jawahar Elected R. C. Chairman

NO CHANGE OF CONGRESS VENUE

But Parties Fall Out Over Election Of General Secretary

LUCKNOW, Aug. 18.

A meeting of the reception Committee of the 49th session of Indian National Congress was held this evening at the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall, Lucknow, to elect its office-bearers. Babu Sri Prakash, M.L.A., presided.

The meeting was not smooth-sailing all along, inasmuch as party bickerings arose. All earlier attempts at compromise failed and both the parties were present in their full strength to contest the seats. About 500 members in all were present.

NO CHANGE OF VENUE.

The president, at the outset, deplored the atmosphere prevailing at the meeting and announced the decision of the Council of the Provincial Congress Cammittee, which met earlier in the day to the effect that the Congress venue should not be changed from Lucknow.

For the office of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, four names including those of Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai were proposed, but Mr. Saxena withdraw expressing his inability to work in the atmosphere prevailing at present in the Congress circles at Lucknow. In the meantime the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was proposed for the chairmanship and there being none else, Pandit Jawaharlal was elected unanimously.

For the office of the General Secretary, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's name was proposed by Mr. Balakrishna Sharma of Cawnpore. Another name proposed was that of Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta, President of the Lucknow Congress Committee.

MEETING DISSOLVED.

In the course of the voting, for the two candidates for the office of General Secretary, some unpleasant scenes were witnessed and there was some confusion. It became almost difficult for the members to poll. The president, thereupon, declared the election invalid and dissolved the meeting.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee was immediately convened to consider the new situation thus created.

The Council was holding the meeting in camera at the time of wiring. The members of the Provincial Congress Committee present at Lucknow have been informed to be ready to attend the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, which will follow later to consider the decision arrived at by the meeting of the Council, which is going on.—United Press.

KAMALADEVI LEAVES POONA

Extensive Tour Programme In Karnatak

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who has been taking rest in Poona for the last few days, left for Karnatak to-night by the Bangalore Mail. An extensive programme has been fixed for her tour of the province. She launches her campaign to-morrow at a public meeting at Haveri when Mr. S. K. Hosmani, M.L.A., President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will preside.

ZULUS TO HELP ABYSSINIA?

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Ladysmith Chief, Walter Kumalo, head of the Amakolwa tribe who served in France during the Great War with native levies has offered to take a native contingent to Abyssinia to assist "Negus" in the event of war with Italy.

Kumalo said, he could raise a picked regiment of Zulus who would face anything. He is not certain, however, how to make the offer and thinks he had better write to "Negus."—Reuter.

31 LASCARS SENT TO JAIL

LONDON, August 17.

Thirtyone lascars were sentenced each to a fortnight imprisonment (hard labour) at Birkenhead police court after refusal to work in the liner the "City of Roubaix" scheduled to sail from Birkenhead to calcutta on Friday but delayed awaiting a fresh lascar crew.

The prosecution suggested that the men did not wish to return to India where they might become unemployed owing to the rota system of employment of lascars.

It added the same kind of trouble occurred in three different vessels during the fortnight.—Feuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Educated beautiful Brahmin bride for high family final failed medico, circumstances demand immediate marriage, communicate immediately Box No. 4727 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from qualified graduates of Foreign Universities in Technology of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. Apply with copies of testimonials to the office Assistant Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1603)

Wanted a Cashier and a Bill Clerk in Attorney's Office. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 4703, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam—Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for Special Managers and Agents throughout Kaira district on Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 p.m. with increments and pension benefits. Apply with credentials to:—Baldeo Hargovind Joshi, District Manager, Dalapura Dakor, Kaira Dt. (Gujarat). Applications from other districts of Bombay Presidency should be addressed with As. 2 stamps to:—The Inspector of Branches, P.O. Eranhipalem, via Calicut, Malabar. (4712).

Wanted—A tax Superintendent capable of holding a charge of the tax Department and having executive capacity on a monthly salary of Rs. 70 provisionally for one year. Candidates should submit their applications with testimonials so as to reach this office on or before 31st August, 1935, stating therein their qualifications, age, and experience if any. Preference will be given to a man of good physique and having been qualified as B.Com. or G.D.A. or any equivalent examination in Accountancy, with previous experience in Superintending Tax or Revenue Collection. (Sd.) G. V. Karnik, President, Municipal Committee, Akola. (1609).

Wanted—A trained Nurse for private Hospital at Sakargarh District Gurdaspur. Apply with certificates and previous experience and pay. Behari Lall 4200, Station Road, Secunderabad. (4724)

One of the old and leading Life Insurance Companies requires a well experienced, influential and capable gentleman as Manager for its Head Office at Bombay. Please apply stating previous experience, age, and the minimum salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4721, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted An Experienced Chemist able to manufacture Phenyle, (Disinfectant and Germicide) Soap etc. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required. A reliable Accountant, preference to one who can Type also. A Hindu Cook, having experience of preparing sweets also. State salary wanted. Apply Box No. 4725, "Bombay Chronicle".

35. MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS.

Great benefit for motor lorries and cars and cycle owners 35 per cent reduced in all repairing bills, works under supervision by 15 years expert of (Automobiles), quick delivery with guarantee, apply Box 4731, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted financial partner with capital Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 guaranteed 40 per cent profit business building new and old materials supplying, transporting, by our own lorries apply to Box 4730, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4623)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

Firms and Merchants requiring Buying or Selling medium for Articles of Merchandise on profitable terms, please apply to Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4635).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Yusuf Building" No. 49, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1935, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1935.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dhunjishaw Pestonjee Puder as a Director of the Company, in place of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Daruvala deceased.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th August, 1935.
1608.

MORVI RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS, for the supply of Consummable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1936, are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-0 p.m. of Friday, the 4th October, 1935.

2. Tender form, along with the schedules, can be had on payment of Rs. 3 for Consummable Stores, and Re. 1 for Stationery, per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery Tender must accompany each Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consummable Stores and Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

JAYASHANKER K.,
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi, dated 11th August, 1935.
1589

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 899 of 1935.

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION OF INDIA Plaintiffs.
VS.
B. K. SAREEN and another ..... Defendants.

To,
B. K. SAREEN
and
P. M. BUSLA,
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 4,322-14-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 21st December, 1934, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the Court has fixed Wednesday the 4th day of September, 1935, for hearing and final disposal. In default of your appearing on the day before mentioned at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1935.

THAKOREDAS DARU
HEMANY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1616.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO MOTORIST.

GANPAT (Late of The Swiss Engineering Co., Ltd.) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has opened "SWASTIKA GARAGE" at Havibibi Building, Gwalia Tank, Raghovji Road, Bombay, for repairing Automobiles. (4732)

Legal Notices

NOTICE FOR SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRAVINCHANDRA SUNDERJI KAPADIA and PRANLAL SUNDERJI KAPADIA have contracted with our client, the purchaser, for absolute sale to him of the undermentioned immovable properties popularly known as "Sundervan." All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with buildings or structures thereon, situate, lying or being at Vile Parle, Pakhadi Pond, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, popularly known as "Sundervan" bearing the following particulars:—

FIRSTLY:—Property belonging to Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia bearing Survey No. 179 (part) Hissa No. 2 (part) bounded on the North by the Police Station Road, on the South by the property of Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia, on the East by the property of Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia and on the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

SECONDLY:—Property belonging to Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia bearing Survey No. 179 (part) Hissa No. 2 (part) bounded on the North by the property of Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia, on the South by the property of Bai Sonabai Batliwalla, on the East by the property of Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia and on the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

THIRDLY:—Property belonging to Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia containing 1468 Square Yards being Northern half portion of the piece of land formerly bearing Survey No. 179 Pot Nos. 8, 9 and 10 and Falni Nos. 1|2, 2|1 and 3|2 but now bearing Survey No. 179A, Hissa No. 1 of Vile Parle and all which Northern portion is bounded on the North by the Public passage road leading from Bandra Ghodbunder Road to the Village of Pond, on the South by the property of Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia being the other remaining half portion of the said big piece of land bearing Survey No. 179A, Hissa No. 1, on the East by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 182D and on the West by the property belonging to Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia and beyond that by the Ghodbunder Road.

FOURTHLY:—Property belonging to Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia, containing 1466.25 square yards being Southern half portion of the piece of land formerly bearing Survey No. 179, Pot Nos. 8, 9 and 10 and Falni Nos. 1|1, 2|1, 3|2 but now bearing Survey No. 179A, Hissa No. 1 of Ville Parle and all which Southern portion is bounded on the North by the other half portion of the big piece of land bearing Survey No. 179A, Hissa No. 1 and belonging to Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia, on the South by the property of Soonabai Ardeshir Batliwalla, on the East by the Non-Agricultural Survey No. 182D and Survey No. 182, Pot Hissa No. 11|3 and on the West by the property belonging to Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia and beyond that by the Ghodbunder Road.

FIFTHLY:—Properties contracted to be purchased by Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia from Jenaboo Abdulkadar Noorbhai bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 182D and Survey No. 182, Pot Hissa No. 11|3 and all which pieces of land are bounded on the North by public passage from Ghodbunder Road to the Village of Pond, on or towards the South by the Public passage, on or towards the East also by the Public passage and on or towards the West by the properties of Pravinchandra Sunderji Kapadia and Pranlal Sunderji Kapadia bearing Survey No. 179A, Hissa No. 1.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1935.

NATVERLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1615.

Public Notices

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1935, at 11-20 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report, the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1935, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th August, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 16th August, 1935.
1613.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that K. M. TALYARKHAN, Esquire, the Official Receiver in Suit No. 393 of 1933 (Shantaram Bhauram Ravte and others versus Nilkanth Bhauram Raote and others) has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, situate at Fergusson Road and Gowalia Chawl Lane. All persons having any interest or claim, of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser, at their Office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of freehold tenure admeasuring about 11341 square yards and according to Cadestral Survey 11586 square yards situate at Worlee Fergusson Road and Gowalia Chawl Lane in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Nos. 12307, 1|12472, 12107, B|12057, 12108, 12064 and New Survey Nos. 2|2859, 1|2860, 1|2861, 1|2916, and Cadastral Survey No. 443 of Lower Parel Division and bounded, on or towards the West by Public Passage called Gowalia Chawl Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Shri Nivas Cotton Mills, Ltd. and partly by the property of Madhusudan Mills, Ltd. and on or towards the East partly by the property of Industrial Mills, Ltd. and partly by the property of Shri Nivas Cotton Mills, Ltd. and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Presidency Mills, Ltd., and partly by the property of Peter Louis and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 2013-2014, and 1928 and Street Nos. 1009, 1110, 924, 924A and 924B.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1935.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
(1611)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE CLAIM AGAINST VADILAL GULALCHAND OF MANSA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Jesinglal Mangalji, (a firm), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1935, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the insolvent abovenamed in the claim against Vadilal Gulalchand of Mansa for Rs. 5,800.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
(Govt. Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Memonwada Street, off Mahomedali Road, on Tuesday the 27th August, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed and his wife Zulekhabai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagor Umar Haji Usman Gani Dhabi and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th April, 1934.

ALL that piece of pension and tax land (now redeemed) admeasuring about 209 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Memonwada Street bearing Collector's New No. 1837, New Survey No. 1310, Cadastral Survey No. 1178 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 601, Street Nos. 297-301.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendors, 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 AND 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT NORTHBROOK STREET AND FIRST PATHAN STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala Attorneys for Messrs. Dwarkadas Kalidas and Govindji Gordhandas the surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Narandas Jugjiwan and Karsondas Govind Trustees of the Trust of Messrs Raja the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th October 1932 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and Dwarkadas Kalidas and others of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable Immovable Properties on Monday the 19th day of August 1935 at the time mentioned below:

AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of Sanadi tenure together with the structure standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street bearing Collector's New No. 5071 and Cadastral Survey No. part 3944 of Bhuleshwar Division and admeasuring 326-3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7789, Street Nos. 88 and 90.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land partly of quit and ground rent tenure and partly of Leasehold and admeasuring about 309 Square Yards with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at First Pathan Street bearing Collector's New Nos. 9087 and 16027 New Survey Nos. 5129-5130 and part of 5133 and Collector's New Rent Roll Nos. 3813 and 7688 and Cadastral Survey No. part of 3902 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7849 (1) and 7850 and Street Nos. 45, 42 and 44.

For further Particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala Attorneys for surviving Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

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INDIAN TRADE IN FOREIGN LANDS

Seth Govind Das Gives Notice Of Important Resolutions For Assembly

JUBALPORE, Aug 17.

Seth Govind Das M. L. A. has given a notice to move the following resolutions in the forthcoming session of the Indian Legislative Assembly at Simla:—

(1) "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to appoint immediately a committee to visit such foreign countries where there are Trade Commissioners on behalf of India, to inspect their work, investigate into the possibilities and devise means and report on the developments of the Indian trade in foreign countries, in view of the fact that the said trade Commissioners have not rendered any appreciable service to introduce Indian products in foreign markets."

(2) "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in Council the imperative need for the establishment of Trade Boards on the model of those in England to protect and regulate the conditions of employment of Agricultural workers and workers in the cottage industries such as handloom weaving."

(3) "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the advisability of introducing a comprehensive Bill to redeem the peasants and agricultural workers from the burden of agricultural indebtedness, which has grown specially heavy and burdensome since the advent of the economic depression".

(4) "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the necessity for the extension of the scope of workmen's Compensation Act to workers engaged in the agriculture and cottage industries."

(5) "This Assembly recommends to the Governor- General -in-Council the extreme need and advisability of taking immediate and necessary steps to see that the burden of taxation now borne by peasants and workers, having an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000 is lowered, and particularly giving the benefit of any budget surplus expected for next year to such workers and peasants alone, in view of the fact that relief from tax-burden was given unjustly to the richer classes alone in the 1934-35 budget."

It is further understood that Seth Govind Das has given a notice to move another Bill to regulate the Coastal Traffic in India on the lines of a Bill, which was moved by Sarabhai Nemchand Haji ex-M.L.A. in the last Assembly.—United Press.

KHANDWA, August 17. The entry of the "Swarajya" a vernacular weekly of Khandwa, has been prohibited into the Rutlam State by the Rutlam Government.—United Press.

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More Often A Martyr Than A Prophet

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE ON "PRESENT DAY JOURNALIST"

Speaking on the "Present Day Journalist" on Saturday evening, under the auspices of Shree Taroon Gujarati Sahitya Sabha at Forbes Sabha Hall, Mr. K. H. Vakil in the course of his lecture said:—

The present day journalist is more often a martyr than a prophet. He does not say so. He has to say so many things on so many occasions about so many men, women and affairs that he can only listen to what is said about himself—sometimes in tolerant amusement, sometimes in anger, sometimes in black despair. And, the attitude of people who, as a rule, suffer his existence but seldom miss the chance of employing his big drum is, naturally, romantic. The world of journalism seems to them a place, a quarantine as it were, of day-dreaming ascetics. Obliging politicians, industrial magnates, and those inhabiting the ethereal regions of "Society" untouched by mundane matters—speak on ceremonial occasions about the journalists' great heroism, power and renunciation in glowing terms. They envy his capacity for creating noise. They seldom witness the exhaustion which results from the exercise.

STRICTLY "PROFESSIONAL."

The present-day journalist has, however, few illusions. Being human, he is not utterly devoid of them. Being intelligent, he translates—when the hard earned opportunity arrives—his day-dreaming into living realities of national life. Perhaps the burden of the aspiring journalist in a free country is not so heavy and so frequently unbearable as the burden of the journalist aspiring to serve a subjugated nation. To the journalist who, like a lawyer, doctor, industrialist, banker or film director or "star," regards his work as a strictly "professional" and personal concern, nothing need or could be said. He is necessary. He is part of a machine. He must run smoothly with it. He is neither good nor bad. He must be efficient and profitable. Both his report and his comment must be expedient. But the place and aims of an aspiring journalist, particularly in a country like India, are different, in scope as well as in character. His report as well as his comment cannot be merely cleverly interesting, vaguely fervent or vituperative but definitely formulated towards social, national-building objectives. This implies in the actual day-to-day practice of the theory not just an intellectual outlook. It implies intellectual convictions and the informed judgment and mental discipline to carry them to their predetermined and logical conclusions.

FOUND WANTING.

Measured thus the present day journalist particularly in India is found wanting. He has been found unwilling or may be unable to minimise reckless individualism in national affairs. Alike in his comments and display he has offered it inordinate prominence. His reports of events of national importance remain incomplete and, at times misleading due to this personal preoccupation with "leaders." Finally his intellectual theories or principles, imported or indigenous, remain unrelated, unapplied and untested by day-to-day events happening actually in the country. The license he has, consciously or unconsciously, given to "leaders" who have naturally exploited the nation's benevolent credulity, the consequent unreported but vital thought and activities of national importance and the interminable arguments of abstract intellectual theories imported or indigenous, of national advancement remote from actual national events have given the tone and tendencies of unrealities to journals in India probably without parallel elsewhere in the civilised world. I have already indicated the conditions which make the journalists mute.

THEIR HANDICAPS.

I have known their handicaps and daily hardships first-hand political and economic. And I hope the forthcoming Journalists' Conference at Calcutta will give practical attention to both these aspects. All I aspire or rather seek is for some unambiguous sign or evidence of his unfettered, intelligent and intellectual as well as serviceable existence, his existence as one who holds his intelligent skill in trust for the nation—not for "leaders" and "interests" but for the great inarticulate who constitute the nation. Does he speak for those who cannot speak, light those who are in the dark, help those who are in want? Does he establish inter-provincial and international contacts?

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Alleged Murder Of Wife

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, August 17.

The Thana Mahal police are investigating a case of murder in which Kundlik Changya (18), a "lunatic" fisherman, is alleged to have killed his wife Tulshi, aged 14, on the night of Monday last in their house at Belapur with a hard and blunt weapon.

The husband of the diceased woman is detained in the mental hospital at Thana under police custody.

CERTIFICATE SYSTEM FOR GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR

Bombay Merchants' Protest

A meeting of the Bombay Merchants trading at Bhavnagar and via Bhavnagar Port, was held in Bombay on August 16 at the office of Sheth Jadavji Narsidas and Co., under the presidency of Seth Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji, when a resolution protesting against the introduction by the Government of India, of the Certificate System in respect of goods railed from Bhavnagar and passing beyond Viramgam and Dhandhuka Stations, was unanimously passed. This certificate system is detrimental to the trade of Bhavnagar inasmuch as it will permanently paralyse and cause loss to well established trade at Bhavnagar. This certificate system will affect the general trade and will ruin the growing indigenous industries of Bhavnagar. The meeting, therefore, urge the Government of India, to discontinue this certificate system forthwith.

The meeting expressed its full confidence in the Bhavnagar Durbar who have done everything in their power to strengthen their Customs Cordon, with a view to satisfy the Government of India.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

A Kurla correspondent writes: The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Females' Co-operative Credit Society of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held on Wednesday last in the Jamshedji Tata Hall. Mrs. Saraswatibai Inamdar presided.

The meeting adopted the annual report, statement of accounts, declared dividend, elected new committee members and made some amendments in the rules of the Society as recommended by the Auditor.

As per recommendations of the Managing Committee the meeting granted rewards to Srimati Parwatibai Talwadekar and Mr. P. S. Gavkar, the Secretary and the Supervisor respectively for conducting the affairs of the Society efficiently.

RE: REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Police Commissioner's Reminder To Owners

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, once again reminds owners of motor vehicles bearing Bombay registration numbers that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August and must be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fee between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday, on which day they will be received between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

The fees for the renewal of the certificates are as follows:—

Rs. 5 for a motor cycle.
Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and
Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, i.e. 31st August, 1935, or within 10 days after that date. If presented after the 10th of September, 1935, full registration fees as shown below will be charged:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle,
Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and
Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

License cards (registration discs,) should not be sent.

Motor owners in the mofussil are advised that, if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the chalan passed by the Treasury Officer together with the registration certificate to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay. Those who cannot pay the renewal fee into a treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, "by money order," mentioning the correct registered number of the motor vehicle concerned, in the money order coupon, to avoid all possibilities of error.

"Renewal fee should not be sent in Notes or Coin" and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amounts even if sent in registered or insured letters.

Cheques on the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India and on other banks at places where the above named two banks have got branches will only be accepted. All such cheques should be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of motor owners residing outside the City of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendent of Police concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF COINS

Approver Throws Light On "Factory" At Mahim

When the case in which Fazal Ahmad Kulasi is charged with running a factory for uttering coins at Cadell Road, Mahim, was resumed before Mr M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court on Saturday, Sardarilal Nandlal, the approver gave further evidence.

He narrated in detail the story of his stay with the accused in a Dharamsala at Delhi, their departure for Bombay, and the incidents in Bombay from March 13, the day of their arrival, till June 3 when he went to the Commissioner of Police, gave him information of the existence of a "factory" at Mahim and the subsequent raid on the place and the arrest of the accused.

AT DELHI DHARAMSALA.

At Delhi, witness stated, they stayed at a 'Dharamsala.' The accused gave his name as Pandit Ramlal. The machinery was kept packed in two boxes while wheels and some other bigger portions were kept separate. Later these were labelled and despatched to Dadar in the name of Ramlal.

After this both the accused and the approver left Delhi for Bombay.

At Mahim a bungalow was rented for Rs. 30. The accused here gave his name as Sardarilal (the name of the approver).

For his expenses, witness continued, the accused made use of the counterfeit coins and when a large number of small genuine changes had been accumulated, the accused would make a list of them and take them to the Currency office and exchange them for notes.

Sometime after, the machinery despatched from Sialkot arrived and the accused took charge of them

He cleaned the machine, he stated, at the request of the accused, fixed up the dices one of which bore the impression of Queen Victoria while the other had on it the year. Then they bought about fifty tolas of silver from Jhaveri Bazaar.

When he (accused) started with his work, witness stated he was asked to sit out.

Sometime after he was shown a bar of silver which was put in a rolling machine and witness was asked to turn the wheel to obtain the required thickness. Again witness was asked to leave the room after this process and to sit outside. When out of curiosity he peeped into the room he stated he found about six coins. After some time he was shown about seventy coins, bearing perfect impressions and resembling in every respect the genuine coin.

Several times the accused went to the Currency office to exchange notes for various genuine small amounts he had accumulated after passing off counterfeit rupees.

SOLD HIS SHOP.

Witness gave himself furiously to think at the end of May. He had sold his shop and invested in this 'business' over Rs. 16,100. The Court asked him whether in the meantime it had yielded no profit. Witness replied that he had not and that he was afraid of losing his money. He considered the question for three days and on June 3, drove to the Commissioner of Police's residence, gave him information about the "factory." With a Superintendent of Police and Rao Saheb Wagle of the C. I. D. he went to the De Lisle Road police station where his statement was recorded. On the same day the place was searched and the accused arrested.

The case stands adjourned to Monday.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

SHAUKAT ALI FOR WORKING "REFORMS"

But Is Sorry Mody Made Ripon Club Speech

BOMBAY, Friday.

"I have read my friend Sir H. P. Mody's speech. I am very sorry, he made it", said Maulana Shaukat Ali to a representative of the 'Associated Press'. "I do not like the constitution as it has come out. It is not what we wanted, not what we deserved. Englishman is a poor giver. He gives after so much haggling that there is no grace left in the gift.

"All the same, I want my friends to work the constitution for what it is worth. I feel the indignity and I have had personal experience of it also during the last few months. But we must grasp what power must come to us and wrench it from incompetent, weak and selfish hands. Our group among the Muslims mean to fight the next elections and I would strongly recommend the progressive group among Hindus and others to fight and win the elections again. Then they must also accept offices and show to the world by their administrative capacity that India is capable of managing her own affairs and does not need to be tied to anybody's apron strings."

Maulana is also of opinion that there can be no compromise between the advanced group and the party such as the one Sir Homi Mody proposed. He is strongly against joining any such party and does not consider any alliance between his group and the proposed party possible.—A.P.

Carrom Tournaments

The Hon. Secretary of the Tournament Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, the All-Bombay Carrom Tournament will be held from August 24. Entrance fee for Singles is As. 8 and for Doubles As 12 per pair. Entries accompanied by the requisite fees should be sent to the Hon Secretary, Tournament Committee, 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, before August 21. Rules governing the playing of the game are affixed to the notice-board. Intimation of the first tie will be given to Competitors by post, but that of subsequent ties must be ascertained from the Hon. Secretary.

RLY. GUARD DENIES OUTRAGE CHARGE

Alleges Prosecution Case Is "Frame-Up"

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 17.

The statement of the accused denying the charge which he described as a "frame-up," was recorded, after the investigating railway police sub-inspector gave evidence, yesterday when the hearing was resumed before Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, of the case in which Mahomed Anvarul Hassan Kazi, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, stands charged with outraging the modesty of a married girl, aged about 16, while she was travelling alone in the women's compartment, on June 13 last between Thana and Mumbra.

The accused then filed a lengthy written statement. He denied the charge (of outraging modesty of the complainant girl) brought against him. The defence was that the whole case was a "frame-up."

Taking advantage of the poverty of the girl, the accused stated, the prosecution witnesses had conspired and put forward the girl to make these absolutely false allegations against him. It was untrue that the girl was travelling alone in the women's compartment, wherein there were other women passengers, who travelled as far as Kalyan.

The accused further alleged that the complainant girl and her husband's brother Jelu, who travelled several times without tickets in the suburban electric trains, were made to get down by the accused. Kassum Walji bore a grudge against him because the accused had detected him (and reported to station-masters) carrying unbooked excess luggage.

The accused intimated to the court that he would summon 16 defence witnesses.

The hearing was then adjourned to August 29.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, the railway police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. J. Vas, Advocate, for the defence.

Use Indian Type Foundry-made Types

The Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association has sent the following message to the Calcutta Journalists' Conference:—

"Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association requests the Conference to adopt a resolution recommending the using of Indian Type Foundry made types in their newspapers and thus cooperate and help indigenous industry.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Patent Office Annual Report Revelations

Out Of Over Thousand Inventions, Only 341 Originated In India

The number of inventors in India has been steadily increasing, and Bengal continues to lead the way in this field of activity.

Accordig to the annual report of the Patent Office 1,007 applications were filed, of which 341 originated in India, and 129 of these came from Bengal.

The year shows a pronounced increase in the number of applications for patents relating to electrical industries. Compared with the corresponding figure for the preceding year the increase was over 70 per cent. Most of the inventions originated from abroad. India accounted for twelve applications or nearly eight per cent. of the total.

As may be anticipated, almost every field of activity in which electricity finds an application received the attention of research workers. The pride of place, however goes to incandescent lamps and discharge tubes, which claimed as many as 40 applications Conversion of alternating into direct current accounted for 14 applications, systems of controlling supply of energy for 12, and batteries, wireless signalling, telephones, and switches for 10 each. The remaining applications were distributed over other branches of electrical manufacturing practice, such as domestic heating and cooking appliances, measuring and testing appliances, eletrolysis and electro-desposition dynamo-electric machines, and motor control systems.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLIMENTS

Agriculture and its dependent industries account every year for a large number of inventions patented in this country. The number of applications during the year under review showed a slight increase compared with the corresponding figure for the preceeding year.

Inventors showed considerable interest in the maufacture of agricultural implements. Indian inventors directed their attention particularly to the construction of small implements by the modern method of welding so as to avoid the loss of material occasioned in the older processes of drop-stamping and forging. Portable sowing devices which enable seeds being sown in rows at a suitable distance apart, also received the attention of inventors.

Indian inventors as in previous years showed great interest in the subject of 'raising water' for agricultural purposes. Most of the inventions originated from the Punjab, and had for their objects the improvement of gear arrangements for Persian-wheels driven by manual or animal power.

The schemes of rural electrification initiated in the various Provinces are bound to have a profound influence on village life, and electricity is destined ultimately to replace the manual or animal power upon which the Indian agriculturist is at present dependent.

The application of electricity for agricultural and domestic purposes should accordingly provide a wide field for the exercise of the inventive faculty by indian inventors and engineers, and it may be hoped that they will not be slow in directing their attention to this field.

TEA MANUFACTURE

Of the principal large-scale industries of this country, the tea industry seems to be quite alive to the vital importance of research for securing enhanced efficiency in manufacture, and to the advantage offered by the patent system, of securing monopolies on which to base manufacture.

A large number of patents relating to the manufacture of tea are taken out every year, and although the number of inventions sought to be protected in 1934 decreased somewhat compared with the previous year, it is gratifying that half the number of inventions originated in India.

Inventive activity was fairly distributed over the various processes which the green tea leaf undergoes before its transformation into the crisp black commodity of commerce. One inventor had for its object the rapid cutting of tea to a high degree of fineness so as to secure high-cup quality, and another aimed at devising means for avoiding the injurious effects upon the tea of the heat generated by the roling process.

The withering or fermenting of tea leaf seems to present intricate problems of temperature and humidity control which differ widely with weather conditions. The provision of suitable plant and apparatus which would enable the withering to be carried out satisfactorily, either by atmospheric, air, or by air conditioned artificially, or by both, accordingly engaged the attention of a large number of inventors.

The use of liquids containing tobacco extracts as insecticides for tea plantations has not according to one inventor, given satisfactory results, as the insects, being concealed under the leaves, are often not accessible. With a view to overcome this difficulty the inventor proposed a new insecticide in powdery form, containing tobacco extracts.

REFRIGERATION

The number of applications under the head cooling and ice making showed an increase. The use of refrigerating apparatus for the storage and preservation of food articles for household purposes, and in shops, has been increasing progressively, and indeed such an apparatus is regarded as indispensable for shops of a certain type.

A disadvantage associated with refrigerating apparatus in common use is that as the apparatus is in the form of closed cabinets, it is not suitable for displaying the goods. There was an interesting application which attempts to overcome this drawback by providing a plate or "supporting surface" for displaying goods the plate at the same time exerting a cooling action on the goods.

A large number of applications related to improve designs of domestic refrigerators in which refrigeration is caused by intermittent absorption and expulsion of a refrigerating substance by an absorbent. The object of these inventions was to cause a relatively more efficient cycle of absorption and expulsion.

COOLING LIQUIDS

Interest was also shown in methods of controlling the moisture content of atmospheric air for the purpose of cooling and ventilating Some attention was also given to mehods of cooling liquids; for example, one invention related to an apparatus for enabling beverages within casks to be maintained cooler than the atmosphere outside, and another related to a portable water cooler which would deliver automatically small qnantities of cooled water.

A number of applications were concerned with improvements in methods of preparing and storing liquid and solid carbon dioxide. For storing and transmitting liquid carbon dioxide it has been hitherto found necessary to use closed containers which should be able to withstand pressures approximating to 90 atmospheres. Apart from the high cost of making these containers, they are a source of danger owing to the high pressure of the gas inside them. An inventor accordingly aimed at evolving a process whereby liquid carbon dioxide could be stored at a pressure of about 5 atmospheres so as to avoid the drawbacks above mentioned.

NOTES & COMMENTS

It is gratifying to learn from the annual report of the Patent Office that the number of Indian inventors who get their devices patented is increasing. But it is also significant that of more than a thousand applications, only 341 originated in India. In other words three-fourths of the total number of patents have been taken out by non-Indians. The reason for the comparative paucity of Indian inventions is not far to seek. There are few institutions in India imparting technological education and hardly any encouragement is given to young men with an inventive turn of mind. The Universities give only an academic and futile education and the industries in India, unlike those in Great Britain and America, do nothing to provide suitable technical training for young men

PIONEERS

The men who are responsible for these 341 inventions are, therefore, pioneers in a field at once hopelessly restricted and fraught with difficulties. Bengal has reason to feel proud as most of them belong to Bengal. That province has always led the way in scientific progress and it is time other provinces emulated her example. The lack of help and encouragement from the Government and the indifference of the Indian Captains of industry are great handicaps. But if India has to be industrialized and no longer depend on others for her mechanical wants, Indians have to surmount these and other obstacles. And we have no doubt that once they are determined they will.

INDIAN CAR INDUSTRY

Protectionists at home and free-traders abroad—particularly in India—seems to be the consistent policy of Englishmen. It is not surprising therefore, to find the demand for protection by every Indian industry being vehemently opposed by the Anglo-Indian Press. The latest instance is provided by the proposal to start a car factory in India. It is naturally expected that the infant industry would require state protection in the beginning. But the manufacture of cars in India means so many cars less imported from other countries, including England. And "A Correspondent" writing in the "Times of India" not only opposes the claim for protection but also seeks to discourage the enterprise itself. W publish in another column a well-reasoned reply to it which effectively exposes the absurdity of the "Times" correspondent's assertions.

TAX-PAYERS' INTERESTS

It is rather amusing to find these critics of protection for Indian industries assuming the role of champions of Indian taxpayers. "A Correspondent" too, in his solicitude for the "starving" tax-payer wants the car industry to make no demands for "concessions" because they "would only serve to throw fresh burdens on the tax-payer and restrict the capacity of the buying public". He only forgets that the tax-payer who goes in for a car is not so poor as not to afford a few hundred rupees more for a car made in his own country, and that ultimately it is the tax-payer who must benefit by the industrial progress of his country. And, of course, he forgets that the English car industry could never compete with America, was it not for protection.

THE TARIFF BOARD

(Above) Mr. FAZULBHOY RAHIMTOOLA, President and (left) Mr. H. R. BATHEJA, member of the Tariff Board.

After having had several sittings at Calcutta, where representations were made to them in connection with the classification of paper, the Tariff Board is now sitting in Bombay, holding its offices in the Legislative Council Buildings. The Board is now engaged upon writing its report on its findings on the classification of paper. This will engage the Board's time for a month.

As is well-known the present personnel of the Board is to be substituted by a fresh one shortly. The Government of India are considering the choice of the personnel. It is expected that the Government intend appointing an European Civilian as President of the Tariff Board. It is really surprising that, while the Government claim that Indianisation is proceeding apace, the intended appointment of the presidentship of the Tariff Board should go to an European Civilian!

INDIA'S SALT INDUSTRY

Passing Through Difficult Times

Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, Managing Director, the Okha Salt Works Ltd. is leaving for Europe by "Conte Verde."

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" he stated that the Indian salt industry was passing through very difficult times on account of the withdrawal of the Italian manufacturers from the Salt Marketing Board. The Italians had put up very big works at Aden and they were the largest suppliers of the Bengal Market. Their withdrawal from the 'Combine has created a serious situation for one of the Nation's key-industries and if the Indian industry was to develop as it should and as contemplated by the Legislatures and the Government under the protection granted to it, very effective measures would have to be taken to safeguard the industry.

Asked about the object of his visit, he stated that it was solely for the purpose of devising ways and means of strengthening the Indian industry and meeting whatever new situation might arise in the near future, as on the success of the salt industry also depends the establishment of important leading chemical key-industries. Projects have therefore, been worked out for which Mr. Vakil intends to secure the best available technical and expert advice in Germany and Europe.

Mr. KAPILRAM H. VAKIL.

Textile Mill In Meshed

Joint Enterprise Of Parsis And Persians

An up-to-date textile mill will begin working at Meshed in the province of Khorasan, (Persia), within a year. This is a joint enterprise of Parsis in India and of Persians, encouraged by the Government of Persia. The mill is known as the Khosravi Mills, Ltd., and was recently registered in Iran.

The promoters of the company are the Persia Industrial and Trading Company, Ltd., which was inaugurated about three years ago with a view to promoting business relations between Iranian and Parsi merchants. About two years ago, Mr. R. P. Masani and Mr. D. J. Irani went to Iran to investigate tht possibilities of establishing business relations on behalf of the Persia Industrial and Trading Company. Dr Rabindranath Tagore was also on a visit to Iran at the time.

After preliminary negotiations with the Iranian Government with a view to obviating certain difficulties with regard to restrictions on imports and also regarding exchange matters, it was agreed to start a mill in Persia, the production of which could be consumed in the country. It was also agreed that in order that it should be regarded as a national institution, the capital of the concern should be subscribed by Iranians and Parsis in almost equal proportion. The Government of Iran further agreed to afford adequate protection to the industry. The Persia Industrial and Trading Company then sent its expert to Persia and on carefully considering his report it was eventually decided to start a textile company with an authorized capital of about Rs. 15 lakhs divided into shares of Rs. 125 each.

It appears that nearly one-third of the capital has been already subscribed. Mr. H. F. Commissariat has been appointed managing director of the mills. The Persia Industrial and Trading Company will be the agents of the concern in Bombay.

Car Manufacture And Protection

It Is The Tax-Payer Who Will Ultimately Benefit By Growth Of Indigenous Industry

(By S. V. VARDE)

In the "Motoring Supplement" of the "Times of India" dated August 2nd, I read an article under the heading "Indian Car Factory." I must observe that the spirit in which it is written is full of pessimism and calculated to grossly discourage the new industry.

I see nothing extraordinary in seeking Government support and in asking them to purchase a certain number of units from the Indian Factory. It is, of course, unreasonable to expect the Government of India to purchase vehicles which do not conform to the standard of quality required, but it is equally absurd even to suggest that such a proposal originated from the promoters of the industry. The Government of India have given preferential treatment, in the past, in the matter of purchases, and it is all the more fitting for the Indian car industry to get that treatment.

A PARADOX.

The tax-payer will always demand a lower rate of taxation, and the writer of the article truly describes the to-be-demanded protection as a quaint paradox, for a paradox is an assertion seemingly absurd though really correct. If he holds the opinion that the demand for protection is undesirable, can he explain why England and America have built such high tariff walls against invasion by foreign manufacturers? If progress can be measured in terms of years, England was once 25 years behind America in methods of automobile production, and even now she has not come abreast of that country. Had it not been for that seemingly absurd "protection," England would never have gained so much ground which she has done to-day.

In the beginning no industry can fight competition without adequate protection, and although attempts may be made to ridicule such a claim to champion the interest of the tax-payer, it must not be forgotten that it is the tax payer who is ultimately to benefit by the indigenous industry. He will contribute less for unemployment and enable his country's raw products to be put to a more valuable use, and will also pay less for a finished product of his own country.

The theory that higher import duties will react unfavourably upon the Imperial Exchequer has been disproved long before. Some years ago when import duties were advanced particularly on motor cars, various bodies warned the Government against the increased imposition. It was then the confirmed opinion of the many motor-car dealers and Automobile Associations that the enhanced tariff would have a reciprocal effect on the total import of units. Contrary to this, however, the figures show that there has been a steady growth both of the revenue and the bulk imported.

PRICES.

Concerning prices of Indian Motor cars it would be impracticable to expect that the first car would be brought into immediate comparison with the cars already on the market. It is one of the reasons why "protection" may be sought for. Quality is another factor which will be definitely progressive as time advances. Quality is also a comparative terms. What is accepted as a quality car in Europe may prove, and has proved, utterly useless in certain conditions prevailing in India. I do not suggest that Europe is incapable of producing a car of the quality required for India, but undoubtedly not at the price which the aver age Indian wants to pay.

This lack of capacity may be largely owing to the call made on the European manufacturer by the domestic purchaser. Conditions in England and elsewhere in Europe do not warrant the necessity of producing a car of the type required in Indian districts. Each country can and does produce a car to fulfil its own demands, and that is precisely why it should be quite possible for India to produce an automobile that would suit Indian conditions.

Now as regards prices, to say that India will not be able to produce a car comparatively cheaper will be an indefensible argument. In the first instance, prices are solely governed by quantity productions, and as the demand for Indian cars grows, the increased output will naturally lower the cost of production. Here is another argument in favour of the Indian car industry why it should be thought desirable to give it ample protection, at least until such time as it has grown sufficiently strong to fight price competition.

INDIA'S ADVANTAGES.

The concluding remarks of the article, in question, show that the fact that there were other countries which, at the start of this particular industry, were given a certain standard to achieve has been lost sight of. Having reached that, progress was made in different directions by various countries, and if one looks at any car to-day, it clearly indicates that it is a product of pooled experience. India will similarly contribute towards better car building by producing a vehicle which in time will contain features which may prove useful to manufacturers in other countries. In my opinion, India has less of an uphill task before her in motor car building where technical difficulties are concerned. Aided by facilities to obtain almost all the raw material essential in the manufacturing of a car, at lower rates than foreign countries can obtain, it should be clearly obvious that India will sooner produce a cheaper car for India with comparative quality than any other country has been or will be able to do.

It is surely not the intention of the promoters of the Indian car factory to collect the many unemployed mill workers and call upon them to build a car. It would not at all be difficult to employ a well-trained technical staff. Let me assure the correspondent of the article in reply that a large number of this is unemployed in car manufacturing countries. It will not, however, be long before Indian labour will be independent of the foreign staff, if India must employ it.

IS PATRIOTISM BAD?

Indian car industry can unhesitatingly look forward to patriotism once the car is produced for the Indian requirements. It is perfectly unsound judgment to say that India should not hope to look forward to finding patriotic favour, for it has been nothing but patriotism, whether inborn or forced, that has supported car industries in other countries. Will the "Times" correspondent point out Government and public bodies in England having foreign makes of cars to meet their transportation needs? The absence of foreign-made vehicles is either due to inborn patriotism and preference for "home-made" cars, or forced on account of high prices of foreign-made vehicles consequent upon prohibitive tariffs. There are several foreign makes which can fulfil the given need with lower operating costs. It is nothing but patriotic favour for home-made cars that has accelerated progress of the car industry in foreign countries.

Despite all arguments in favour of this indigenous industry, if it fails it will not be on account of incapability to produce the right kind of vehicle at the right price but the failure would be much owing to the denial of "protection" which is the object obviously pursued by the writer of the article appearing in the "Times of India" in its issue of August 2. India is progressing in road transport and it is essential that India produced vehicles for her own needs. She cannot be expected perpetually to purchase her requirements from foreign countries. If responsible papers in India would only refrain from giving publicity to short sighted correspondence, there would be less obstacles for the home industry to overcome.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 5, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 19, 1354.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 20, 1304.
Hightide: 3-10; 15-03.
Lowtide: 8-46; 21-19.
Sunrise: 6h 21m.
Sunset: 7h 4m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m. (B.T.)

TUESDAY, August 20.

Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay convocation Hall, 4 p.m.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.
Mr. Y. J. Meherally's speech at Seth H. J. Jain Hostel, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 21.

Gokul Ashtami: Public holiday, Banks closed.

THURSDAY, August 22.

Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.

INVISIBLE HELPERS.

Prof. A. M. Modi, M.A., will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day, Monday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Invisible Helpers."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE

"Telegrams to Erythrea and Italian Somaliland will be accepted at sender's risk as regards delay. In view of the congestion, requests for repetition and reminders regarding same should be restricted as much as possiblt.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD LECTURE.

The subject of the Adult Education Through the Cinema Lecture at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day, Monday, will be the "Manufacture of Cotton Cloth," instead of the "Story of Steel" as previously announced.

GATHAI SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Age of Zarathustra".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Atlantic Maru" left Sakito on August 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 20.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" lleft Sakito on August 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 8, via usual ports.

LECTURE ON POPULAR SCIENCE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, and the Philosophical Association, of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Prof. G. R. Pranjpe, will give a lecture in Marathi on "Heat and Cold," to-day, Monday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
FOLIES BERGERE
20TH CENTURY PICTURE

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"Age of Indiscretion"
with PAUL LUKAS • MADGE EVANS
HELEN VINSON • MAY ROBSON
DAVID JACK HOLT
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Intimate Revelations on Modern Marriage!

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Instrumental Solos.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
5-0 p.m. A Relay of Empire Station if satisfactory.
6-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Talkie Hits.
6-15 p.m.—Light Classical Music. Gajan Anant Joshi of Aundh.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal. The Week's Sport. By A. G. A. Norman.
9-15 p.m. The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry.

NEW CANARESE SCHOOL.

Matunga will soon see a new Anglo-Vernacular school for Mysore and South Canara residents. By adopting Montessorie System this school aims to develop the inherent qualities and capacities of the individual child.

Full time qualified teachers from Mysore State will take up the classes.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

The following is the list of succsful Cadidates, (in order of merit) who appeared at the Examination in First-Aid to the Injured conducted by Dr. K.H. Chouthai, L.C.P.S. on the 11th instant.

1. Mr. P. V. Rele; 2. Mr. N. G. Navelkar; 3. Mr. S. V. Bhagwat; 4. Mr. N. N. Pai; 5. Mr. V. N. Iyer; 6. Mr. P. V. Nadkarni; 7. Mr. S. R. Deshpande; 8. Mr. S. S. Sapre.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant instead of 20th as previously notified.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Baradine" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Dr. V. K. Chitnis D. O. (Oxon.) delivered two lectures, in Marathi, on 'Eye' illustrated with Magic lantern slides on the 16th and 17th instant at the above school on behalf of the Junior Red Cross Subcommittee of the Red Cross Society. The lectures were attended by 150 women students.

K. R. CAMA ANNIVERSARY.

The annual gathering of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to commemorate the 26th anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held to-day, Monday, at 5-45 P.M. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, when Miss Dhun B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will give a discourse on "Religions and Reformers." The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna will preside.

ALL INDIA BHAVSAR-KSHATRIYA SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the All-India Bhavsar-Kshatriya Sangha, a ceremony of Prize distribution to Bhvsar students will be held on Wednesday, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. in the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall at Girgaum Back Road (Girgaum Post Office Building) under the presidency of Sjt. Kondajirao Pandurangrao Khandke, J.P. At the same time the Bhavsar Stree Mandal will also be inaugurated.

DIVISIONAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute offers iestlf to render useful service by arranging some magic Lantern and ordinary lectures on "Co-operation" in different centres of Bombay and Bombay Suburbs, during the ensuing "Ganpati Festival." Those desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity should see the Propaganda Officer between 9 and 10 a. m., or write to the Hon. Secretary Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION.

Examination of the students of the Training Class for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspieces of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute will take place from 23rd September, 1935, to 28th September, 1935, both days inclusive at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona.

The next session commences from 14th October, 1935. Revised prospectus may be had on application to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Age of Indiscretion". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—'Folies Bergere de Paris". (2nd week). Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Crime Doctor." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dance Band". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—Laurel Hardy Comic Cuts. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Fighting with Kit Carson" (last instl.) Daily at 4,6-30 and 10

SUIT AGAINST KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Taxi-Driver Claims Payments Of Rs. 20

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 17.

Before Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first class Sub-Judge at Thana, the Kurla Municipality, through its administrator Mr. J. G. Simms, is sued by Mr. M. S. Tikekar, a taxi-owner of Kurla, for the recovery of Rs. 20, the amount being the motor charges, plus interest and costs.

According to the plaintiff, on March 10, 1934, the services of his taxi were requisitioned by the then Chief Officer for a journey from Kurla to Ambernath and back. The fare agreed to was Rs. 20 for the return journey. Mr. M. N. Patankar, the then president of the Kurla Municipality, Mr. A. A. Shaikh, the then Chief Officer, along with a municipal councillor, went in the plaintiff's taxi to Ambernath presumably to see the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District who was camping there at that time.

The plaintiff submitted a bill for recovering Rs. 20 on April 3, 1934, and the Standing Committee sanctioned the expenditure by a resolution passed on October 20, 1934. The plaintiff alleges that the municipality by their letter of March 28 last refused to pay the amount with interest at 12 annas per month as demanded by the plaintiff.

SUSPECTED FIDELITY OF WIFE

Husband Arrested On Charge Of Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 17.

Mahadu Ganu Jadhav, (36), a Harijan of Thana, was arrested by the town police for the alleged murder of his wife Hali, aged about 25, early this morning in their house by stabbing her on her throat and abdomen several times as a result of which she died instantaneously of multiple injuries caused on her person.

It is stated that Jadhav suspected the fidelity of his wife, and enraged by her alleged improper conduct killed her outright. Hali, the deceased woman, was the suspect's wife by "pat" (second) marriage.

Inspector D. R. Jadhav and Sub-inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana Town Police are in charge of the investigation.

MASJID TRUSTEES' PETITION

Sanction For Exchange Of Land Sought

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 17.

In the Court of the District Judge at Thana a petition was filed to-day by Haji Nizamuddin Shamsuddin, Haji Mahomed Siddiq Kaloo, Abdul Aziz Abdul Gafoor and Sayed Abdul Hamid, the four Trustees of the Khar Sunni Muslim Masjid Trust (consisting of a piece of land in Ghodbunder Road at Khar on which a mosque is to be constructed) for the court's sanction to exchange a portion of the trust land, admeasuring 224 sq. yards, with the adjoining land, admeasuring 249 sq. yards, belonging to Mr. Yusuf Hali Ahomed Bhabha for the better administration of the trust property, as otherwise, according to the petitioners, the building of the mosque will not be feasible.

The Trustees pray that the payment of the costs of the petition be ordered out of the Trust funds, or otherwise provided for.

BACK-GROUND OF INDIAN POLITICS.

Under the auspices of the Student's Union of Sheth H. G. Jain Hostel, 148, Lamington Road, Mr. Y. J. Meherally will deliver a lecture on 'The Background of Indian Politics" at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

MEMORIAL TO LATE T. V. MALVI

Madhavbag Meeting Appoints Committee

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Tribhuvandas Narotamdas Malvi, who died on July 23 last at the ripe age of 72, were paid at a public meeting held at the Madhav Baug, on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Surti Dassa Porwad Bania Caste, the Hitetchu Sabha and other associations.

A committee was appointed to collect funds for raising a suitable memorial to commemorate the great services rendered by the late philanthropist and educationist of Surat.

Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

BHULABHAI'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Bhulabhai observed that they had met to mourn the loss of a great educationist of Gujarat whose charities were many and whose services to the Gujerati community in particular and to the country in general were considerable. The loss was irreparable, sa'd Mr. Desa..

Mr. Bhulabhai recalled his first acquaintance with Mr. Malvi in in the days when the speaker was a student in one of the City Colleges, nearly 30 years ago. Mr. Malvi then was working in the Gujerati Social Union organised for the benefit of the Gujerati students who come to Bombay for their studies. Mr. Malvi was a social as well as a political worker. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Surat in 1907. In those days, Mr. Malvi was considered to hold advanced political views according to his times.

ORGANISER OF CHARITIES.

Mr. Malvi took active interest in the organisation of various charitable institutions besides having substantially contributed to them. But he shone as a great educationist and organised the Sarva Janik Education Society of Surat and established a school which received financial support from him.

Mr. Bhulabhai paid tributes to the generosity of his heart and the integrity of his character. Mr. Malvi retired from his profession at the age of 60 and devoted to religious study in which he acquired wide knowledge.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalol Mohanlal Jhaveri moved the resolution appreciating the services of Mr. Malvi to the Gujerati community and expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Malvi.

The resolution also expressed sympathy for the bereaved family, and prayed for eternal peace to the departed soul.

CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.

In moving the resolution, Dewan Bahadur Krishnala Mohanlal Jhaveri recalled intimate scenes in the life of Mr. Malvi whom he had known for more than 45 years. He started life as a Solicitor in a firm, but later set up his profession independently. He was a great scholar and had mastered Latin and Sanskrit. He was deeply religious and pious and could carry on discussions with Sanskrit scholars on religious questions.

Shastri Vaijnath Athavle seconded the resolution.

Dewan Bahadur Chunilal Manekal Gandhi supporting the resolution referred to the manifold charities of Mr. Malvi. The sanitarium at Dumas, and the Women's Hospital at Surat, as well as the Sarvajanik school received substantial help and support from the philanthropist.

The resolution was passed all standing.

By another resolution the meeting authorised the President to convey their sympathy, to the bereaved family.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then moved that a suitable memorial be raised to commemorate the vast services rendered by Mr. Malvi. Mr. Munshi mentioned the sterling character of the departed soul and said Mr. Malvi deserved a high place in the memory of the people of Gujerat who had benefited by the Social Service done by Mr. Malvi.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master in seconding the resolution said that Mr. Malvi had been a true philanthropist. He never cared for fame and his watchward was service.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

An influential committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds. A sum of 10,000 rupees was announced on the spot.

A large number of speakers addressed the meeting.

Bansda "Enfete" For Yuvaraja's Successful Operation

(From A Correspondent.)
BANSDA, Aug. 18.

Bansda was 'enfete' with tax debt remissions of one lakh, feeding of the poor and school children and the release of prisoners, at the return home in sound health of Shreemant, Yuvaraj Digvirendra Sinhji Sahib to-day from the hospital after a successful operation for appendicitis. A general remission of one anna in the rupee in the current demand of land revenue for Samvat year, 1992, and a bonus for State servants ranging from Rs. 5/ to one-fifth of the pay have been declared. The labourers are to receive one day's wages as "inam."

The killing of animals in any manner to-day has been prohibited by a special order. H. H. has ordered donations to various institutions in the State and outside.

NOT MUCH FAITH IN DOMINIONS' PROMISES

Views On Empire Parliamentary Conference Happenings

BOMBAY: Friday.

Large number of Indians who have settled down in the different parts of the British Empire, will be relieved to know that after all a move is going to be made by the Dominions and Colonies to change the laws with respect to the Indian emigration.

This appears to be the direct outcome of the Empire Parliamentary Conference which was recently held in London. One of the Indian members who attended the conference told the Press on his return from London that the Indian representatives have succeeded in obtaining a promise from certain representatives of the Dominions that they would move their legislatures in this matter.

This will raise fresh hopes in the Indians overseas of being placed on the same footing socially and legally as other British subjects living in the same territories.

Tens of thousands of Indians, who eke out a precarious existence for want of opportunities to labour in their own country will now look forward to the repeal of the Acts which are directly against Indian emigration.

This news however has been received with mixed feelings in Bombay.

SIR P.T.'S VIEWS.

"It is too early to say anything particularly because we do not know exactly the nature of the discussions that took place in London on this subject," said Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, when asked if in consequence of the India Bill becoming law, other Dominion and Colonies would change their attitude towards India with regard to the Emigration Laws.

"If the Indian representatives were able to extract promises from the representatives of the Dominions to the effect that they would exert their influence on their legislatures," continued Sir Purshottamdas, "then I must say that our representatives have done a great service to India."

"I have not much faith in these promises and I for one would not take them seriously," said an Indian emigrant, who has many business connections in South Africa. "So far as South Africa is concerned, there cannot be any change in the legislation, already enacted against Indians in the immediate future."

Mr. S.A. Vaiz, the author of the 'Indians Abroad Directory,' expressed a similar opinion. He said. "I do not think anything substantial will emerge from these promises."

MISSING WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE?

Body Found On Sea Shore

The dead body of a Hindu woman, Parvatibai Mahadev (20), who had been reported to the Princess Street Police as missing from her residence since Saturday evening, was found washed ashore by the sea behind the Parsi Gymkhana, early on Sunday morning.

It is suspected she had committed suicide.

It appears that Parvatibai had lost her child about three days back. Ever since that day she was depressed and silent and on Saturday evening she was found missing from home.

Her body was discovered on Sunday morning by her father at Marine Lines.

"Free Press Case"

In the report published in the Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", regarding the decree against Free Press obtained by four members of the staff of the Free Press Journal, is was wrongly stated that the Judge refused exemption of the third defendant, Mr. A. B. Nair, from liability.

The fact is that, by consent, the third defendant was given up by the plaintiffs, as it was represented that he had resigned from the trusteeship of the debenture-holders and that he was not aware of the employment of the plaintiffs.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

B. Y. Nair Hospital Dental College

A large percentage of the public of Bombay are perhaps still not aware of the fact that there is in existence in the city a well-equipped Dental College called the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Dental College, which gives a regular course of instruction in dentistry.

It has been recognized by eminent men belonging to the medical profession that the mouth, nose and the throat are the gate and highway through which most of the disease-producing organism obtain entrance to the body. Upon the membrane covering these portals, in decayed teeth and about their roots, are found conditions conducive for the growth and development of disease germs. The dental surgeon, therefore, comes in contact with these conditions long before the physician who is called after these disease germs have invaded the system and created havoc there. Thus the dental surgeon becomes the guardian of public health. His duty is to prevent, whereas the physician devotes much time towards effecting a cure.

The constantly increasing development of knowledge of the relations of the mouth to teeth and bodily health, and the importance of dental and oral disorders in their individual and public health relations, have made it therefore imperatively necessary for any person intending to follow the avocation of a dental practitioner, to be thoroughly grounded in the fundamental medical sciences if he hopes efficiently to meet the public demand for skilful and intelligent service.

For this purpose a three years' course of instruction leading to the diploma of L. D. Sc. (BOMBAY) is given in the Yamunabai Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.

Tramway Facilitits

Citizens living at Jacob Circle and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of tram terminus stations, find it very difficult to go to their places at night after eleven. The B. E. S. T. Company does not run any trams from the city to these parts of the city after that time of the night. Cinema fans often, therefore, find themselves forced to hire victorias so as to to reach their residence without losing the pleasure they had derived from the show. Walking at midnight is an unpleasant task to any who is anxious to reach his home in a happy frame of mind and the lateness of the hour does not induce even the most veteran pedestrian to foot the distance, say from Parsi Statue or Byculla to his home at Jacob Circle. It would be a good thing if the B. E. S. T. Company ran, at least, one tram to each terminus station after the last cinema show so as to enable the cinema-goer to reach his residence without being compelled to spend more than he really could afford to spend.

BENGAL TOBACCO ACT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In pursuance of the Tobacco Act recently passed by the Bengal Legislative Council a new department to be known as the Tobacco Licensing Department has been opened for the issue of licenses for tobacco sales. The Department will be in charge of Mr. B. Rahman, superintendent of Excise and Salt assisted by four sub-inspectors in Calcutta. A list of tobacco sellers has been prepared and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 sellers in Calcutta alone. It is believed the figure for the whole of the Presidency will be in the neighbourhood of two lakhs.

It is understood that the tax comes into operation from the 1st of September, but one month's grace will be given to the sellers exempting them from prosecution for want of license. The license fee for the wholesale dealer will be Rs. 6 per year and the retail will be Rs. 3. The Hat and market license will vary from Rs. 3 to Re. 1. There will be Hawker's license of Re. 1 and also temporary license of Re. 1 per week for the dealers subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 per year.

It is estimated that the tax will yield a revenue of over five lakhs rupees.—A. P.

CULTIVATE DIVINE ART OF MUSIC

A plea for fostering and encouraging the divine art of music in Bombay, by all those who could exert their influence in that behalf, was put forward by Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, at the annual concert of Mr. Framroze D. Shroff's Music Institute, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. He then referred to the great interest taken in the art by Western nations, and hoped India would follow in the footsteps of those nations to cultivate that divine art. He was glad to see the principal of the institute, Mr. Shroff, doing his best to inculcate love of music among his co-religionists, and the excellent training he was imparting to the pupils.

A choice programme of 26 items of music composed in varied "ragas" and "ragnis" was then gone through, in which about 100 pupils of the institute took part, and most of them acquitted themselves creditably. Several pieces were encored more than once.

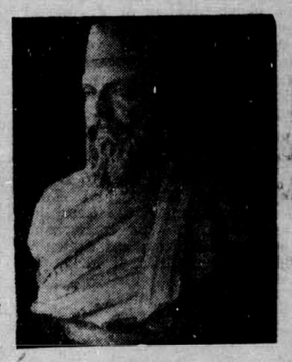
YOUTH STABBED TO DEATH

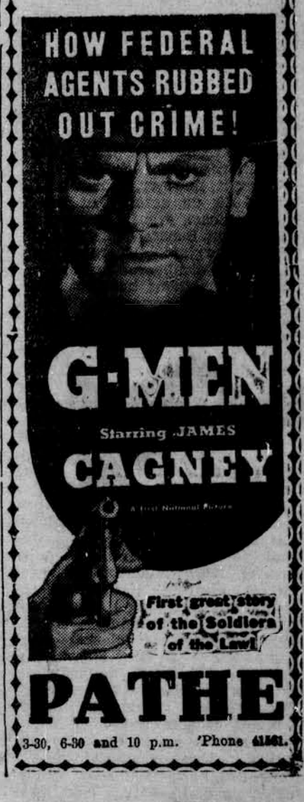
A young Muslim (25), was brutally stabbed to death at Nagpada on Saturday evening.

The body of Abdul the victim of the dastardly outrage, was discovered by the Nagpada Police on Saturday at dusk in Macbeth Lane, off Clare Road. It was found that the deceased had been stabbed several times with a knife, and had evidently died on the spot.

The motive for this crime is not known.

The Police have arrested Mahibut Mahomed, on suspicion, in connection with the murder.

WAGH'S
FINE ARTS STUDIO
Established 1914.

Bust of late Syt. Vithalbhai Patel made from sittings
By
V. V. Wagh, Sculptor.
Hughes Road, Bombay 7.
Mr. Wagh has been accorded sittings by eminent men and has executed Busts and Statues for Public Memorials, State Darbars, Municipalities, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Mills, Banks, etc.
Busts and Statues highly finished in Marble or Bronze executed to order.



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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1935

WOES OF INDIAN PRESS

The All-India Press Conference, held at Calcutta during the week-end, is the third of its kind, the first two having been held in Calcutta and Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan and the late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, respectively. The present session is confronted with some special tasks as, in the words of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, India is passing through very trying times when its fetters are being made stronger and the Conference is expected to devise means to avert the impending danger. In attempting to achieve its tasks, the Conference has the advantage of being presided over by a veteran journalist like Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who has always boldly championed the cause of the Indian Press. His presidential address is an able survey of the present position of the Press in this country and its many woes, and his criticism of Government's attitude towards it should give something to think to the most complacent of officials.

Demoralizing Law

The present restrictions on our Press and the way they are enforced are extremely uncommon, except perhaps in the Fascist regimes of the West. As if the all-comprehensive sections of the Penal Code like 124 A, and 153 A, and the much abused Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code were not enough to depress Nationalist journals attempting to call a spade a spade, Government armed themselves with a special Press Act in 1910 and have recently replaced it by an Emergency Press Act which contains the worst features of the earlier law in an aggravated form. It is due to expire this year. But though there is no longer any national emergency in any honest interpretation of the word, the Emergency Press Act, it is believed, is proposed to be extended. How ruthlessly this Act has been enforced during the last few years is too notorious a fact to be restated here. Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his remarkably courageous address has drawn a thoroughly realistic, if lurid, picture of the vagaries of the authorities who have made the Press laws an "instrument of terror". But even apart from these facts, the very existence of such a law is, and has been, in the words of Mr. Chintamani, "demoralising both to the possessors and the victims of authority". If Government do not realise this truth, it only shows how far the process of demoralisation has gone.

Freedom Of Press

In the course of his incisive criticism of the Emergency Press Act Mr. Chintamani asked why the Act was at all necessary when there was already Section 108 of the Procedure Code to cover nearly the same ground. We hope it is not suggested that, in the event of the Emergency Act being allowed to lapse, Section 108 of the Cr. Pr. Code may be more legitimately used against the Press. Such a misuse of the Section would be nearly as obnoxious as the continued enforcement of the Emergency Act. What justice requires in India is, not only that the Act must not be extended, but also that generally the Press here should be treated just as it is in England, and all cases against the Press as also sedition cases against speakers should be tried by a jury. This policy should be ceaselessly advocated by journalists and the public in general. A free Press in Britain has been, on the whole, a most useful asset to the Government, however inconvenient its criticism might be occasionally. In India, too, a free Press is bound to be a valuable asset to Government. On the contrary the repression of the Press is bound to alienate it and through it the public as a whole. Discontent may be driven under-ground but it is likely to be more dangerous there. And finally repression of the Press is certain to be as futile as all other forms of repression. If Government wish to make the inevitable struggle for freedom as peaceful as possible, they can do no better than respect the elementary rights of the Press as of the other bodies participating in the struggle.

University Administration

But for two or three items the 16-page agenda paper for the next meeting of the Bombay University Senate is featureless. The 17 odd items of supplementary grants make an imposing total of some 90,000 rupees, which would, at first sight, suggest some uncomfortable reflections about the financial administration of the University. The University budget was, after all, passed only a couple of months ago; and if within that short interval, and in a total budget of some 10 lakhs odd, supplementary grants of some 90,000 should become necessary, there would seem to be something unsatisfactory in the administration of the University finances. In reality, however, the bulk of these supplementary demands are for items on which the Senate had already sanctioned expenditure; but which expenditure not having been already incurred before the financial year came to an end, it is necessary to re-grant the amounts required to make up the obligation already incurred.

There is, however, a demand for Rs. 13,000, on account of travelling expenses, whose presence in the present Senate agenda is difficult to explain. There is attached, no doubt, an Explanatory Note to the item; but the Note, as we read it, seems only to add insult to injury. For the Senate has the ultimate power of the purse, as the supreme governing body in the University; and that body has pronounced, by a clear vote, that it does not desire travelling allowances to be paid at first class rates, when the bulk of the members receiving such allowances actually travel only second class. The Senate has, of course, no authority to fix these rules regarding travelling allowances; the only power it has to indicate its opinion on such matters of detailed administration is to cut down the grants on account of travelling allowances and to refuse to endorse Syndicate Ordinances regulating such allowances. In the latter instance, a two-thirds majority of those present in the House is necessary under the law before rejection of such ordinances, or their reference back could be operative. Hence, though the Senate has more than once indicated its desire to cut down travelling allowance expense; and was able on one occasion at least, to refer the Ordinances back by the requisite two-thirds majority, the Syndicate chose to regard that reference back as being due, not to a desire to cut down this expenditure, but to a need to standardise, equalise or regularise such allowances for all occasions of University work. When its revised Ordinances came once more before the Senate, the requisite majority was unavailable. But there was, all the same, a definite majority of those voting against the continuance of such a high scale of expenditure. The law, however, would not recognise such an absolute majority as sufficient indication of the Senate's wishes in the matter; and so, those who desired to see this economy effected, tabled and carried, at the last budget sessions, cuts in the travelling expenditure, which, if adopted by the Syndicate, would have automatically reduced the scale. The Syndicate, instead of giving effect to this view, is now seeking, by this supplementary demand, to reinforce the existing scale. We cannot conceive of a more direct slap in the face to the Senate than such a bare-faced attempt to circumvent it within such a short period! And, we are constrained to add, we had not expected, under the present regime at any rate, such a manifest contempt being shown to the wishes of the Senate in matters wherein its authority is beyond question. If the University desires to expand its activities and extend its sphere of influence,—there are even now awaiting several schemes for being given effect to, if only the funds at its disposal would permit,—the need for economy is too obvious to need elaborate proof; and a saving of Rs. 13,000 per annum, without any material curtailment of University work is not so insignificant as to be treated with the cavalier disdain the Syndicate has chosen to show in this instance. There are no other directions in which the University revenues can be improved, or its expenditure could be curtailed,—at least so long as Government would not increase their statutory grant, and the authorities in the University would not approve of reduction in examination charges. We trust, however, the Senate will, in this instance, make such a rejoinder as to leave the Syndicate not the ghost of a chance to misinterpret its desire for economy, and the direction in which it would like that economy to be effected.

The other item of general public interest in the present agenda is the attempt made at curtailing the liberty of speech of the members of the Senate. This is not the first time the Syndicate,—like all executives,—feels restless under the criticism occasionally administered in the Senate to the doings of their Executive. But, even in the worst days of the Mirza regime and Makenzie reaction, such attempts to stifle the Senate could not succeed, however eloquently the stalwarts of the Syndicate might commend it. The form it takes to-day is that of an innocent-looking time-limit on each speech, which may be waived at the instance of the House; but which appears to be without any reason or justification to be imposed at all. Had the Syndicate adduced any reasons to explain their venture to suppress liberty of speech in the Senate, the public might have been in a better position to pronounce upon the sins of commission or omission of the Senate, which must have drawn down upon its devoted head such severe wrath from the gods of the executive. As the items stand, however, there is no other indication than that the Syndicate accepts the principle of gagging the Senate, which is politely described as imposing a time limit; and the number of notices for change in the order of business, requiring that the item 16 be taken before item 13 (both relating to the same matter) indicate, we trust, the Senate's intention not to limit its own freedom of speech, or curtail its own rights of cricising its executive in its own way. That some people may be prolix is no reason to punish all Fellows who may desire to speak, but are unable at times to compress their remarks within a time limit.

LITERARY CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND GOVT. SERVANTS

(F. A. C.)

In the course of a "dementi", published recently in a local Marathi weekly with quite an influential circulation, Mr P. R. Lele seeks to justify his "writing a letter to the superior officer (not the Bombay Government) about a Professor in Government service" Mr. P. R. Lele makes a series of statements in a style that parodies that of Herr Goebells, Reichs Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, that appears to me so irresponsible and misleading as to deserve wider notice and refutation.

I am not concerned, it may as well be stated at the outset, with the question of propriety involved in Mr. Lele's conscientious scruples about Government servants' conduct rules, at any rate the rules as he interprets them, but with the definite statement he makes:—

"Government Servants" conduct "rules" impose restrictions in regard to the leisure available outside hours of business. Even if the hours of business were limited, the Government servant is Government's slave for twenty-four hours".

Rules Quoted

Mr. Lele does not quote any specific rule out of the so-called "conduct rules" and unless he had had access to any special official documents, no such rule probably exists. I have scrutinised "the Bombay Civil Services Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules" issued by the Government of Bombay (priced at As. 2 or 3d. and available at the Government Book Depot, and could quote him relevant portions of Rules 21 and 25:

> "A Government servant may take occasional work of a literary or artistic character provided that his public duties don't suffer thereby . . . . .

and:

> "Subject to the provisions of Rule 23, a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion . . . . ."

Before dealing with the other statements contained in Mr. Lele's 'apologia' in so far as they thoroughly misrepresent the actual position occupied by Government servants in matters of literary—cultural activities and present the whole class as suffering from a moral and intellectual stigma, I would ask Mr. Lele, in fairness to that gentleman, either to substantiate his interpretation by citing the rules he has in mind or to withdraw the mischievous statement he makes.

I understand the Professor in Government service who provoked Mr. Lele's righteous and highly admirable zeal about the alleged breach of "conduct rules" was not prevented from presiding at the literary conference. This would easily prove Mr. Lele's error in interpreting "conduct rules".

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

How Dictatorship Leads To Destruction Of Liberty

By K. T. SHAH

V.

But Dictatorships must needs deny the individual Liberty of Thought, whether the Dictator is the Pope or the President. The measures taken in Italy or Germany to prevent any other brand of political or social thought,—than that approved by the Party, or the Chief; the control of the printing press and the newspaper; of the Radio and the Cinema, of the Theatre and the Literature; of public meetings and the Post Office, would, if detailed, fill a good sized volume (Cp. 'Mussolini's Italy" by Dr. Hermann Finer, Victor Gollancz, 1935). The laws relating to sedition or treason are eloquent of the iron resolve of the new regime to stamp out all dissent in word or act. The abolition of the Opposition by reconstituting the national Parliament, redistributing the seats on a functional rather than a territorial basis, and permitting only one list of candidates as approved by the central organisation of the Party, are steps in the same direction, which may logically terminate in the abolition of the Legislature itself, as is but now threatened in Italy. Even while the forms of parliamentary government are maintained, the powers of the national parliament, and the procedure before them, are so recast as to preclude any real or effective Opposition. No book can be written, or speech delivered, or association formed,—except with the approval of the Party or the Duce. Even the Pope can ask for no more.

Growth Of Chauvinism

In a closely knit, well-disciplined community, with political opposition abolished, and public criticism absent, the growth of chauvinist mentality is unavoidable. All public instruction is motived on the basis of the superiority of one's own civilisation. The right of one's own country to impose its culture, and secure its predominance over other peoples, is a natural corollary of that misconceived system of education. The desire to maintain this obviously offensive position, in the teeth of equally natural foreign resistance to such claims, is intelligible, as it becomes necessarily universal. For, in a world constituted and working on the basis of Nationalist exclusiveness, every community so organised would be fed by the same ideas, and, therefore, prone to the same desire of asserting exclusive rights. The notion of all humanity being designed by nature to be a co-operative brotherhood, and not a lot of predatory animals gets no chance of expression, much less of realisation. In fact those who hold and proclaim such ideals are in normal times decried as cranks or idealists; and, if they put their ideals into practice in times of war, are persecuted as cowards, if not as traitors.

International intercourse thus becomes a series of thinly disguised threats, if the incessant bargaining for exclusive advantage in trade and exploitation of natural resources does not succeed. And, naturally, it cannot when each bargainer is intent upon taking, and none thinking of giving a fair return. Modern Nationalist communities being organised mainly on the lines of historical accident, without any really rational principle dividing them "inter se," every such community,—even the more considerable of them,—does not possess the material and human resources exactly adequate to the claims for excellence and pre-eminence among one's fellows. Hence, the desire to secure an improvement of or addition to such resources or opportunities for a country's own exclusive aggrandisement inevitably brings it into conflict with its neighbours.

Growth Of Armaments

In normal, peacetime, intercourse with one's neighbours, more or less of the same mode and ideas of living, the systematically cultivated chauvinist tendency manifests itself in a ceaseless preparation for war. Every threat, every attempt at specially advantageous bargaining, will have to be properly backed by brute force in the event of the attempt miscarrying in the normal negotiations. Inasmuch as the requirements for a modern war are indissolubly connected with modern Industry; inasmuch as it is often impossible to say which particular industry is a War industry, and which a normal peace-time industry; inasmuch as if modern industries exist in a community, they could be rapidly transformed or readjusted into supplying the munitions for war,—the warlike preparations are a part and parcel of the ordinary life of the community. No modern people would consent to forego the right to establish within its borders modern mechanised and power-operated industry, not only because it is the most considerable source of wealth, but also because without it a community would be a helpless prey to foreign exploitation. Even Soviet Russia, which was forced to try its social reconstruction experiment in a water-tight compartment, as it were, of itself, had to establish such industry, if only to achieve that very programme of social reconstruction. Soviet Russia is not basically chauvinist. But if circumstances force it into hostilities, it is now able to give a good account of itself against any enemy. Even when a given country is at peace with its neighbours itself, it would keep up actively the manufacture of Armaments to supply its future friends and allies, or even to sell indiscriminately to whosoever can pay for these murderous weapons. We do not realise that every such diversion of human energy is sheer waste and burden, in the seeming solution war industries often offer in given countries to the problem of Unemployment. In Germany, the need to equip a standing army of three-quarters of a million men, and a potential war time strength of 5 or 6 millions, with a proportionate Naval and Air armament supplement, has apparently created very considerable new employment; while even in Britain and the United States, the naval construction and military or aerial preparedness offers considerable employment to what would otherwise be an un-

(Continued on Page 11)

Frankly Speaking

WHOLESOME ADVICE

Speaking at the World Congress of the Communist International, Dimitroff urged the desirability of Communists co-operating with other parties in their fight against Fascism. That the hero of the famous Reichstag fire trial should ask Communists to unite with Social Democrats and other nationalists and radical groups is significant. Communists seem to be anxious to shake off that policy of isolation from nationalist parties which they had pursued so far and which had done so much to weaken their cause. But it is a pity this realization did not dawn on the German Communists before the Nazis established such a strong foothold in the country.

DR. MAHMUD AND ASSEMBLY.

We are glad that Doctor Mahmud is being persuaded to stand for the Assembly in the bye-election to be held in the Trihut division as a consequence to Maulvi Shafi Daudi having been unseated. Doctor Mahmud's services to the country are too well-known to bear repetition. He is by far the fittest person for the Assembly from amongst the Mussalmans of Bihar and would be a distinct acquisition to the Opposition in the Assembly. If he consents to contest the seat, it would be fortunate for the constituency and we confidently hope he will be elected without opposition.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST

While all the world expects the League Powers to be busy examining the allegations made by Abyssinia, and the Ethiopian Emperor has repeatedly affirmed his faith in France and Britain, we are informed by Reuter that "the primary aim of the British and French delegates to the Three-Powers Conference is to discover Italy's precise minimum claims on Ethiopia." So the defendant has conveniently been placed in the position of the plaintiff. It was Abyssinia not Italy that appealed to the League to interfere and the League Powers' duty was to go into the allegations made by the wronged nation. Instead we find French and British delegates holding a tete-a-tete conference with the Italian Minister, trying to find out the "demands" which, they hope, "will to a great extent be met by Negus." The meaning of all this is clear. Throwing their moral obligations to the winds, the French and the British Governments have been humouring Mussolini in a manner that raises strong suspicions as to their motives. After finding Italy's "claims," they hope to badger Abyssinia into conceding them in the interests of "peace," at the same time gaining advantages for themselves. But if this is done, it will be the grossest possible betrayal of a sacred trust and would so thoroughly discredit the League in the eyes of the world that never again can it claim to be an impartial body for settlement of international disputes.

NAZI KULTUR

The latest manifestation of Nazi madness was the anti-Jews and anti-Catholics demonstration held in Berlin. And if the two and half hour harangue delivered by Herr Julius Streicher, a Nazi official, may be regarded as an index to the feelings of his million hearers, the menace of Nazi Germany to civilization becomes too obvious to be ignored. Wildly attacking both the Jews and the Catholics, he declared that the devil was the father of all Jews. Spurred on by his own mad frenzy, and forgetting all sense of proportion and decency, he even attacked the Foreign press representatives present describing their profession as "making business out of lies." What concern is it of yours, he asked, if we clean up our own house? Uncivilised and primitive barbarians could urge, with better reason, the same ruthless argument in dealing with people, foreign or indigenous, whom they did not like. But in their case these Nazis would only be too happy to hear and respond to the agonised call of kultur—Herr Hitler still aspires to the mission of civilizing "Colonies" whose methods of cleaning are much more clean.

OBJECTIONABLE

In sentencing Mr. R. S. Rulker to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A, I.P.C., the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta indulged in some objectionable criticism of the observations recently made by Mr. Justice Lort-Williams in connection with the case of Mr. Kamalkrishna Sarkar, who had been convicted on a charge of sedition by the same Magistrate and acquitted on appeal by His Lordship. The Magistrate remarked that His Lordship's observations were mere superficial generalities and platitudes and were beside the point. The criticism is as undignified as it is unconvincing and it remains to be seen if the High Court takes the severe notice of the magisterial criticism that it deserves. As for the Magistrate's remark that in commending a particular policy or form of Government one must not fling mud at the established Government, the real trouble is that the constituted authorities are often unduly sensitive to the natural reactions to their own policies.

DOING GOOD TO OTHERS

The decision of the Punjab Government to prohibit the cultivation of poppy altogether in the province from April 1936 is good so far as it goes, but its importance need not be exaggerated. The prohibition is in pursuance of an International Agreement by which India agreed to prohibit gradually the export of opium except for medicinal purposes and to complete the prohibition by the end of 1935. Whether in this matter the Government of India have exhibited a belated concern for the welfare of foreign countries or simply made a virtue of necessity, it is significant they have accepted no obligation to prohibit, even gradually the use of opium in this country except for medicinal purposes. There are abundant facilities here for people to buy large quantities of the poison with which to kill themselves or others.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Yet Another Expert!

It is reported that a special officer of the Bank of England has been invited to India to advise the Reserve Bank on its accounts-keeping.

Could it not get the needed guidance on the spot?

Many Finance Members have admitted that on the subject of accounts and auditing, Indians are up to the best standard.

Have these talents suddenly vanished?

Whatever else it may not do, this invitation will be very handy to Diehards.

"Look", they will say, "those Indians want our guidance even in keeping the accounts. Are they fit for Swaraj?— "Sunday Times"

BEST JOKE OF THE YEAR.

Doctor Goebbels has nominated Herr Hitler for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

* * * *

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

—Headline.

Who says literacy is not increasing in India?

* * * *

The Argentine Government have ordered a cruiser to be built by the British firm of armament-makers, Armstrong and Vickers, at a cost of a million pounds.

So all that remains now is to show the extreme dangers inherent in this move to the neighbouring States of Chile, Uruguay and Peru and explain to them how very necessary for their safety it is that they too should order a cruiser each.

Forward, the Death-Dealing Brigade!

* * * *

It is significant that the British Official Wireless in conveying the above happy news emphasizes that this contract will help to solve the unemployment problem. The business would mean employment of 3,200 Britishers for two and a half years, it tells us in its own British Official Way. And who can miss the obvious lesson?

* * * *

"The primary aim of the British and French delegates to the Three-Power Conference," informs Reuter, "is to discover Italy's precise minimum claims upon Ethiopia. . . ."

And then to badger Abyssinia into conceding them?

* * * * *

The Police Commissioner of Calcutta says "every attempt should be made to make all ranks understand that they are the servants of the public and not their masters."

We, of course, wish the Calcutta Police every success in this attempt. But are we to understand that it is only now that this realization has dawned upon them?

* * * *

"You cannot fling mud at the established Government," says the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate.

No, certainly not, Your Worship. But what is 'mud'?

* * * *

Mr. Bapna, on the eve of his departure for Geneva, advised Indians to "work the new constitution since it presented the maximum that a top-heavy Tory Parliament could confer on this country."

You might wonder at "top-heavy." Don't. The meaningless irrelevance is a psychological inevitability. The State Ministers are saturated with it.

* * * *

"The biggest Army event of the week is the fact that the best light machine gun in the world—the Bren—is now to be made at Enfield, that the War Office has acquired the patents, that the troops at home will shortly be equipped with it, and that the old Lewis gun is to be scrapped."

—Bori Bunder service notes.

And then the Military correspondent adds, "This is great news, my masters."

Not only great but glorious, stunningly invigorating.

* * * *

WANTED A FIFTEENTH POINT.

The Governor-General has refused to condone the irregularity in Maulvi Shafi Daudi's election and the Muslim Conference leader has been unseated from the Assembly.

* * * *

Is woman a drag in the way of man? was the subject recently discussed at a Poona debate.

Yet another of those one-sided discussions.

* * * *

An American professor has discovered a new comet.

While Hollywood is almost tired of counting its rising—and falling—stars.

* * * *

Wife: "Did you know the husband next door walked out five years ago and never came back?"

Husband: "Yes. I've seen her."

Mussolini's Vision Of "Fascist Empire"

Exhortation To "Black Shirts"

"Do Your Duty With Iron Discipline"

ROME, August 17.

Baron Aloisi has been in constant telephonic touch with the Foreign Office here.

Authoritative circles are very reticent with regard to what is happening, but it is understood that Britain and France this evening have submitted an important proposition to the Italian Government and the Italian Foreign Office wished urgently to get in touch with Sgr. Mussolini who, however, had left Rome in the afternoon for a motor tour inspection in the south where the Italian Blackshirts had been mobilised for service in Africa.

A Fascist Empire!

Addressing 12,000 men of the Twenty-third Division in Iserna, the Duce is reported to have declared: "We shall go forward until we achieve a Fascist Empire. I know, you will do your duty with iron discipline until all goals are attained."

May End In Stalemate

The belief in Rome is that the Paris Conference will end in a stalemate and be followed by a crisis at Geneva when Italy may throw down a challenge to Abyssinia and Britain if an attempt is made to discuss the whole Italo-Ethiopian dispute. —Reuter.

TAMIL-ANDHRA CONTROVERSY

Dispute Over Control Of ... Madras City Settled ...

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The dispute between the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee and Andhra Provincial Congress Committee over the jurisdiction of Madras City, has, it is understood, been once for all settled.

According to the compromise which will be entered into by both the parties, the "status quo" will be maintained.

An election board consisting of the representatives of both the Congress Committees will be appointed with powers to select candidates for elections to provincial councils and their recommendation will have to be approved by the Parliamentary Board.

As regards elections to the City Municipal Council, the same Board will select candidates after consulting both the Congress Committees and the decision of the Board will be final.—United Press.

CASTE HINDUS YIELD TO THREAT

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Another case of tension between caste Hindus and Harijans is reported from Sajod village in Broach district. It appears that Mr. Soloman Benjamin, Assistant Backward Class Officer of Government who visited the village school asked the Harijan boys to sit along with caste Hindu boys whereupon caste Hindus withdrew their boys from the school and proclaimed social boycott of Harijans. The Backward Class officer, however, threatened to close the school whereupon caste Hindus sent their boys to the school and withdrew the social boycott of Harijans.—A. P.

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SPECIAL REVISION COACHING FOR R. A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Free Prospectus on application at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay.

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Assembly Move To Stop Contributions

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Mr. B. Das, M. L. A. has tabled some resolutions recommending steps to protect the interests of Indians in Zanzibar by the removal of legislative and other measures which have been enacted and by the prevention of those which may be enacted and which are calculated to injure those interests; urging the release of political prisoners who have not been convicted on any offence involving violence to person or property; and demanding that all contributions by India to the League of Nations be immediately stopped.—United Press.

PROTECTION FOR DEBTORS

Ranga's Move To Amend Civil Code

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., has given notice of a Bill seeking to amend several sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with a view to abolishing imprisonment for debts and exempting ten acres of wet land or 20 acres of dry land from attachment for debts. —United Press.

AHMEDNAGAR NATIONAL SCHOOL

Government Ban Lifted

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 17.

In an interview with your correspondent, Mr. Navsherwan N. Satha, a prominent Congressman and once a lecturer in the Ahmednagar National School, here, said:

"The ban was lifted on Thursday last but the Government still hold school property worth about Rs. 1,200 in their possession, including the National Flagstaff gymnasium apparatus, boys' sporting dresses, etc.

The whole premises were closed down and taken possession by the Government on 6th Jan. 1932, wrongly reported to be part and parcel of Hindustani Seva Dal."

He gave an impression of the probability of reopening the School as soon as further arrangements are made regarding funds, etc., from The Ahmednagar National Educational Board.

It will be remembered that this National institution was started early in 1921 and later a boarding-house accommodating about 60 students was affiliated to it in 1927, with an extensive agricultural experimental plot around.

For Reformed Legislature

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, August. 17

The Punjab Government have decided to abandon the idea of bringing forward a Bill relating to the Punjab Public Service Commission.

The reason for this is that such legislation may be left to the reformed legislature to undertake in the light of needs of that Government.

AMERICA RETAINS WIGHTMAN CUP

FOREST HILLS, Aug. 17.

America retained Wightman Cup winning by four matches to three.—Reuter's Special.

SIR B. BLACKETT'S FUNERAL

Ashes To Be Sent To England

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

Sir Basil Blackett's body was cremated at Giessen in the presence of his wife who arrived from Venice and nephew who has arrived by air. The Ashes are being sent to England.

A special Commission of the German Railway Company inspected the scene of Sir B. Blackett's death. An official of the Company told Reuter that the Commission had stated that seldom they had seen such clearly visible level-crossing and it was inexplicable how Sir Basil Blackett collided with the train.—Reuter's Special.

Oxford Professor's Tribute To Sir Basil's Memory

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

A simple and impressive memorial service to Sir Basil Blackett was held at the Heidelberg University this noon and attended by the rector and professors.

The Oxford professor Mr. John Fraser, a friend of Sir B. Blackett paid tribute to Sir Basil's work in India. He said Sir B. Blackett tackled the commercial problems from absolutely a new viewpoint. He always carried his own theories into practice in a broadminded way.—Reuter's Special.

NAZI STATE AND JEWISH CULTURE

BERLIN, August 17.

Regulations for a newly formed central organisation of Jewish culture published to-night declare that all the existing Jewish societies must join up by the middle of September.

Nobody except Jews or their Aryan wives may attend concerts and lectures organised by Jews.

The board of organisation has been appointed by the state.

The official comment by a German news agency says, regulations are proof that the Nazi state gives Jews every opportunity to carry on their cultural life provided they do not mix in that of the German people.—Reuter's Special.

British Journalist's Murder Sequel

PEIPING, August 17

Strong British representations to Nanking are expected to follow the murder while in the hands of bandits of a young British journalist Gareth Jones ex-secretary of Mr. Lloyd George.

The official confirmation of the death has been received to-day.

British embassy had previously intimated that representations would be made immediately the death was confirmed.—Reuter's Special.

New Bishop For Iran

RUGBY: August 16.

Venerable W.J. Thompson Arch deacon of Isfahan and Principal of the Stuart Memorial College, Isfahan, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be the Bishop of Iran in succession of Dr. Linton.—B.O.W.

NEW EXPEDITION TO NANGAPARBAT

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

The new German expedition to Nangaparbat will start in April 1936.

It will consist of last year's Nangaparbat team and another group.

Both will be led by Doctor Carl Wien who led the Pamir expedition in 1928.—Reuter's Special.

"GRIEVOUSLY STRAINED"

Primate On Italo-British Relations

LONDON, (By Mail).

"The dispute between Italy and Abyssinia is a menace to peace, which must needs cause the deepest anxiety."

So writes the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Lang, in the current issue of the Canterbury Diocesan "Gazette."

"Indeed it affects so gravely not only the relations of these two states," he continues, "but the influence and credit of the League of Nations and, therefore, the prospects of settled peace throughout the world, that any words about it must be spoken or written with reserve while every endeavour is being made to prevent the outbreak of war.

"But it is idle to conceal the concern with which all who care for peace and the respect due to treaties must view the action of a State pledged to refrain from resort to war as an instrument of national policy in massing armed forces around another State precisely and expressly on grounds of national policy.

TIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

"The people of this country are bound to Italy by ties of long friendship. This friendship would be grievously strained if the powerful leader of that nation should prove to be unwilling to submit the dispute to an impartial tribunal and to refrain from any acts which would commit it to the horrible arbitrament of war and would imperil the structure of the world's peace.

"Meanwhile, it is the manifest duty of all who believe in the over-ruling Providence of God and in the place and power of prayer, to unite in prayer that the Spirit of God may at this present time guide the statesmen of the world, and, particularly the Council of the League of Nations, into the ways of justice and peace."—Reuter.

Wide Estimates Of Rogers' Estate

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 17

Wide estimates have been made of Will Rogers' estate varying between two-and-half and six-million dollars.

The property consists of a real estate in California, Oklahoma, Government bonds and life policies of 1050 thousand dollars.

BODIES OF POST ROGERS

Pointbarrow: Wrapped in snow white linen the bodies of Post and Rogers were placed in an aeroplane for transport across the Endicott mountains to Fairbanks en-route to the United States. A dozen whites and a group of Eskimos gathered on the desolate Arctic shore to wave farewell.—Reuter's Special.

"War Between Italy And Abyssinia Imminent"

EPIDEMICS WILL FRUSTRATE INVADERS' PLANS AFTER INITIAL SUCCESS

40 Million People To Die In World-wide War Of 1936: Egyptian Astrologer's Prediction

A representative of the leading daily of Cairo, "Al Balag" interviewed Prof. Sayed Ali Saleh Asyonte, the well-known Egyptian astrologer whose many forecasts have been fulfilled in the past, to question him about the outcome of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The astrologer replied that there would be war between these two countries, about the middle of September, or, in the beginning of October. At first the Italian army will be victorious and when the overthrow of Abyssinia will appear to be a near possibility, the Italian army will be attacked by epidemics, and shall have to beat a retreat.

ANOTHER WORLDWIDE WAR.

To a further question, he replied that there will surely be a world-wide war.

This will break out in March of 1936. The war will last a complete year ending in February, 1937. Forty million, of people will be destroyed, by this war and natural calamities such as, earthquake, volcano eruptions, floods and epidemics. European civilization will be substituted by a religious regime.

EMPIRE DELEGATES VISIT COVENTRY.

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 29.

Coventry (England) received a visit on Friday, 19th July of delegates from the Empire Parliamentary Association, who made an extensive tour of several of the principal industrial concerns of the city. The party included several distinguished statesmen from the Colonies and Dominions, who are making an industrial tour of the country.

The delegates were received by the Mayor (Alderman T. E. Friswell) at the Council House and he was accompanied by the Member of Parliament for Coventry, Captain W. F. Strickland, M.P., the Town Clerk, Mr. Frederick Smith, the Development Officer, Mr. James Taylor and a representative body of members of the Council and industrialists.

The delegation leaders included; Canada, Mr. R. Morand (Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons); Australia, (Commonwealth Parliament) Senator H. S. Foll (Government Whip in the Senate); Australia (State Parliaments), Victoria, Sir Stanley Argyle (Leader of the Opposition); South Australia, Mr. R. L. Butler (Premier); Western Australia, Mr. C. G. Latham (Leader of the Opposition); New Zealand, Mr. H. G. Dickie; South Africa, Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry); Irish Free State, Dr. R. J. Rowlette; India, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Deputy Leader of the Independent Party); Southern Rhodesia, Captain W. S. Senior (Minister of Mines and Public Works); Ceylon, Sir Baron Jayatilaka (Leader of the State Council); and Bermuda, Sir Stanley Spurling (Member of Executive Council).

Before lunching in St. Mary's Hall, a 13th century Guildhall, the party made a tour of the following factories:—

Messrs. Alfred Herbert's, (Machine Tools.)

Messrs. General Electric Co., (Radio and Telephone Equipment).

Messrs. Humber-Hillman (Motor Cars).

Messrs. Courtaulds (Rayon.)

Messrs. Standard Motor Co. (Motor Cars.)

Messrs. Daimler Co. (Motor Cars.)

INDIA-BURMA TRIBUNAL

Notice Of Questions For Simla Session

SIMLA, August 17.

The Report of the Burma Tribunal which was appointed to settle the financial adjustments between India and Burma on their separation has been discussed in the Burma Legislative Council and their verdict recorded on it. While the feeling in Burma is that the findings of the Tribunal are unfair to the province, it is felt in India that the report does not do full justice to India. The demands of the Indians on this point are likely to be fully placed if and when the Legislative Assembly is given an opportunity to discuss the report.

Mr. B. Das M.L.A., has tabled the following question in this connection:—

1. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to give a date early in the coming session of the Assembly for discussion of the report of the Burma Tribunal on the financial adjustment of India and Burma?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the memoranda that the Government of India submitted through their representative before this Committee?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state if they intend to make available to the House all papers that their representative submitted before the Burma Tribunal?

(d) Have Government submitted their views on the report of the Burma Tribunal to the Secretary of State since the report was published?

(e) Will Government please lay on the table all correspondence that passed between them and the Secretary of State since the report was made available to them? —United Press.

Gurukla University's Appeal For Funds

Mr. Satyavrata, Governor of Gurukula writes:—

The Gurukula University Kangri closes for the summer vacation from the 15th of August. The staff and students are going to different centres to collect funds for the Gurukula. I appeal to all the lovers of the institution to help our professors and Brahmcharies wherever they go with the noble mission of Swami Shraddhanand.

Mahatma Supports Abyssinia

American News Agency's Report

GENEVA, (By Mail).

An American News Agency circulated a telegram from Calcutta, dated 27th July, of which the following appeared in the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" of Zurich, Switzerland:—

"In an appeal to Indians Mr. Gandhi asks for subscriptions for the Red Cross, wherewith to help Abyssinia in her struggle against Italy. Mr. Gandhi declares that Indians cannot pass over the threat of Mussolini against Abyssinia. The right of India to support Abyssinian Kingdom is indisputable." —United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY: ZANDHYALA.)

Once again the "Silver Bulls" have burnt their fingers. They are paying rather an excessive price for their incurable optimism. The U. S. Treasury has manipulated the market with admirable strategy. Ever since the passing of the Nationalisation of silver Act in America, an enormous Bull position exists in all the silver market of the world. The price of dol. 1.29 per ounce for silver is freely mentioned everywhere. The agitation of the "Silver Bloc" in America has confirmed the belief that the U.S. Administration would push up the price of silver to unthinkable levels by virtue of its silver purchasing programme. Countries on silver standard have already taken certain measures so as to prevent an economic chaos in their countries by virtue of an over-valued currency. Even the melting of the rupee is feared.

U. S. A. Dictating Terms

But the U. S. Treasury has taken the markets by surprise. Market operators are bewildered at the surprise developments of the silver purchasing policy of America. Having detected the existence of an enormous bull position in the international silver market, and being placed in the vantage position of sole purchaser, the U. S. Treasury is trying to dictate terms to the market. The unwillingness of the American Treasury to purchase silver at a fixed level at which it is purchasing since the last fortnight, has unnerved the bulls who inundated the market with enormous sales to minimise losses. Taking advantage of the panicky conditions in the market the U. S. Treasury has purchased all the available supplies of the white metal. America has made a record purchase of about 25 million ounces of silver in a single day. Such are the ways of high finance.

The U. S. Administration is irrevocably committed to the policy of purchasing silver till the desired ratio of gold to silver in the metallic reserve, is reached. There is no basis for the rumours that the U. S. Government will shelve the Silver Purchasing Act, as responsible officials, like Mr. Morgenthuau, have denied such rumours on many an occasion in unmistakable terms. President Roosevelt can no longer pay a deaf ear to the increasing agitation of the "Silver Bloc," as the time for presidential election is drawing near. The U. S. Treasury, again, will not let the market go down as it has to protect the value of a large mass of metal it has accumulated. In the event of the threatened hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia, developing into an actual war, there is every chance of America putting up the price of silver very high as she has done in the past.

At present a large portion of the bull holding in the various silver markets is liquidated, and America may find it difficult to acquire further quantities at any lower levels. And so the white metal may not register any further drop from the existing levels.

Cotton Loan Postponed

The U. S. Administration has once again deferred its announcement regarding loan to the cotton growers. Senator Bankhead is freely mentioning 12 cents loan or even 13 cents. But market operators, endowed with introspective vision, are very doubtful about the continuance of the 12 cents loan this year, as the administration is confronted with numerous obstacles at present.

Already embarrassed by the continuous attacks of the constitutionalists the U.S. Administration has to face numerous difficulties, both political and economic. There is a growing agitation in the country that the exports of cotton are dwindling owing to a very high internal price. Domestic mill consumption also is considerably reduced. Apart from the general financial difficulties as increased expenditure on public works, the U. S. Administration will have to go in search of new sources of taxation, in case the supreme court confirms the decision of the Texas Court that the processing taxes collected under A.A.A. are illegal with a view to overcome the difficulty of artificially putting up the price of cotton high by controlling the output in America only, Presidens Roosevelt has attempted to control the production of cotton all over the world, but such a proposal has not received any support, as no substancial benefit will accrue by such a scheme to other countries. And so many fear that the U. S. Administration may not continue the loan programme at the same rate as last year:—

The amendments to A.A.A. are approved and await the signature of the President at White House. As President Roosevelt has determined to convert the vicious circle of falling prices and diminishing production into a virtuous circle of expanding trade and rising prices, it may be confidently expected that the U. S. Administration may continue the 12 cents so as to save the cotton trade from serious economic consequences.

Exchanges In The Doldrums

The international exchanges are again in the doldrums. On bolance the external value of sterling has improved from dol. 4.96-1/2 to dol. 4.98-1/2 but the sterling-franc rate has remained comparatively steady at frs. 75.04. The heavy purchases of silver by the American Government is primarily responsible for the appreciation of sterling, apart from the outflow of capital from the Gold Bloc countries due to economic uncertainities. Further the measures adopted by the U. S. Administration to tax the rich, are also responsible for an increased flow of capital to London. But with the operation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund, and the seasonal demand for dollar, it may be expected that the exchange value of sterling may not rise any further in the near future.

Cheap Money

Under the shadows of the Italo-Abyssinian war clouds the gilt-edged markets all over the world are depressed, and the 3½ per cent. Rupee paper has registered a precipitous fall of about Rs 2½ towards the close of the week. Peace conferences as well as war preparations are proceeding at the same pace. But the eleventh hour efforts of the Three-Power conference at Paris may fructify in effecting an amicable settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and in that eventuality gilt-edged securities are bound to register higher levels, as all the other factors are favourable for a rise. Money continues to be cheap. The Reserve Bank is also bent upon maintaining cheap money conditions. Large quantities of funds will flow into the market next month by the repayment of the Treasury bonds and the loan by the Government. There does not seem to be any chance of trade demand increasing in near future so as to absorb all the available funds in the market. And so it is worth picking up the 3-1/2 per cent. paper at current level.

Anomalous University Regulations

STUDENTS PENALISED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is, indeed, very surprising to find such absurd regulations on the Statute Book of the Bombay University. A student, who gets at the first trial five out of the six subjects in which he is required to appear at the final M.B.B.S. Examination, is awarded a 'pass' class on passing the remaining subject at a subsequent examination; while another who obtains one group, i.e. 3 subjects only and gets the second group after repeated trials is honoured with 'second' class. Is it a reward or appreciation for his perseverance and repeated payment of examination fees? again, a student who has to appear in 3 subjects of one group is charged Rs. 25 as an examination fee, while another who appears in two subjects only—one from each group—is required to pay Rs. 45—the fee for the whole examination. Is it equity or one of the means of extracting money from its students? The introduction of 'subject-system' clearly indicates the need of reformation in such anomalous rulings. The fee of Rs. 30 for a 'repeater' in Hygiene and Jurisprudence is another illustration of exorbitant fees, for no practical work is prescribed in this subject. Revision lectures are held for these 'repeaters' along with the 'regulars' as usual, without incurring any extra expense. Then why throw this burden of maintaining the University on these already grief-flattened shoulders!—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICO.

Sir Basil Blackett

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—All credit to the good old "Chronicle" for its brilliant leading article (to-day) Saturday, on one of India's greatest financiers who, in the words of Tennyson, was a "grand old gentleman." Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Sir Basil was born in Calcutta (Bori Bunder Major prefers to say, twice, India!), where he was baptised at the Old (Mission) Church; his father, the Revd. W. R. Blackett, of the C.M.S., was a most eloquent preacher, and was partly attached to the same church for some time.—Yours, etc.,

RETIRED JOURNALIST.

"Wanted A Dental College"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be glad if you publish the following matter in the next issue of "Bombay Chronicle."

I noticed an article appeared in the "Chronicle" on the 15th instant written by your staff correspondent under the above heading. He ignores the existence of the Nair Hospital Dental College in Bombay, when he mentions "that there is no Dental College in Bombay."

The Nair Hospital Dental College was organised in 1933 and is affiliated to the B. Y. L. Nair Hospital. It has three years course after Matriculation and two years for a medical graduate at present and will be increased to four after Matric from the next year. It has 50 students on roll. It maintains 23 dental chairs, with two up-to-date fully equipped clinics, where lower middle class and poor patients are treated on all the dental lines. The out-patient department is making good progress and will be seen from the following figures that it is becoming popular among all class of patients:—

Number of Hindus	6236
Number of Christians	3404
Number of Mahomedans	2450
Number of Parsees	508
Number of Jews	402

The dental clinic has treated uptil now nearly 13,000 patients giving the complete dental treatment including prophylaxis, gold-crowns, bridges, inlays, gold, silver and porcelain fillings, X-ray, surgical treatment, orthodontia exodontia, artificial teeth, plates, dentures, etc. This is the only dental clinic in Bombay where all round work is done.

The College is governed by the Board of Trustees, Dental Board and the Board of Faculty. Among the trustees are:—Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, M.L.A., Messrs. M. Venkatrao and S. P. Nair.

The Dental Board:—Mr. M. Venkatrao, Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean; Dr. H. V. Tilak, C. M. O. Nair Hospital; Dr. V. G. Rele, Principal, National Medical College; Dr. N. F. Vaid; Dr. M. D. Roy, and Dr. C. R. Athavale. Besides are the members of the Faculty and the Honorary Medical and Surgical Consulting Staff of the Nair Hospital.

The course of study covers the following subjects:—Chemistry, organic and in-organic, dental metallurgy, biology, general physics, physiology, dental and general anatomy, histology, materia medica, pharmocology, pharmacy, medicine, pathology—general and dental, bactriology, prosthetic dentistry, crown bridge, orthodontia, oral surgery, exodontia, operative dentistry, preventive dentistry, oral hygiene, dental history, business, ethics, dental economics, dental jurisprudence, dental ceremics, local and general anesthesia, radiology, infirmary and hospital practice.

I may further add here that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had visited this institution during the month of April and had made a very good remark on this College.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. DESAI, D.D.S.,
Dean.

August 16.

A Junagadh Appointment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note the recent appointment of Mr. J. X. Sequeira, on the distinguished position of the Revenue Member of the Junagadh State Council. From an humble position of a clerk, this all-round man has now reached the enviable position of trust and responsibility in Junagadh State, of which Mr. Sequeira is like a fellow subject, he having naturalized himself as a long-standing citizen of Junagadh.

Mr. Sequeira has successfully passed through various environments in his social and official capacities and now he can rightly be proud of the position that he holds in the eyes of the public. He has had vast experience in various Departments and he has attained popularity among the people of of Junagadh State—particularly among poor helpless Kheduts. It was mainly through his exertions that the State had foregone the enhanced rate of 25 p.c. Bhighoti (land assessment). This remission meant an annual sacrifice of Rs. seven lacs, and that credit chiefly if not mainly goes to Mr. Sequiera, without whose wise counsel the higher authorities could hardly have thought of this remission.

After Mr. Sequeira's appointment his office is being practically raided by visitors most of whom constitute the class of poor Kheduts. One and all can see him without any formalities of a visiting card or prior appointments. In fact he is accessible to all even the humblest of the humble. And whatever be the result of such visits, there is no doubt that the visitor returns home with an unburdened heart. His decisions and orders are just and generous and free from the bias of communal partiality. The present raid of applicants and visitors has made him sit in the back portion of the Dewan office. This is done evidently to spare other members of the Council the disturbance of noise in their office work.

Mr. Sequeira, besides this, is a trustworthy servant of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. He has been in charge of the Private Secretary's port folio for a long time. Every Junagadhi expects Mr. Sequeira to concentrate his energies on making the position of his Ruler and the ruled stronger than it is to-day. This he can safely do by taking into confidence the right-minded sons of the soil, whose interests together with those of his fellow-subjects. I regret to observe, are being systematically ignored by outsiders.

There are many undesirable thinks that we hear occasionally in regard to the administrative affairs of the State. If there is any thing rotten at the bottom, it must be eradicated without delay. I hope under the able guidance of the Dewan, Mr. Monteath, and his trustworthy colleague, Mr. Sequeira, those things that may affect the interests of the State and its people will soon be wiped out and mended. This should be done before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

"A JOURNALIST."

Junagadh.

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FOREIGN RICE AT MADRAS

2,000 Tons Consignment Landed During Last Week

MADRAS (By Mail).

About 2,000 tons of foreign rice and paddy were landed on Friday last at the Madras Port by S.S. "Pensylvania."

This is stated to be the largest consignment so far since the coming into force of the import duties on foreign broken rice, on the 13th April last.

Conditions in Siam and Indo-China, it is gathered from enquiries in the local rice market, have changed to a certain extent, so much so that it is now possible to import broken rice from foreign lands such as Siam and Indo-China and sell it in the presidency at a profit, notwithstanding the import duties.—United Press.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE DY. SUPDT.

Bengal Govt. Appoint Commission For Investigation

CHITTAGONG (By Mail).

It is reliably understood that a Commission consisting of Mr. E. N. Blandy, C.I.E., I.C.S., Divisional Commissioner and Mr. Banjamin, I.C.S., District Magistrate, and the Sessions Judge of Chittagong, has been appointed by the Government to enquire into some allegations against Mr. Yusuf, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

The allegations, it is reported, are mainly of bribery. According to the present arrangement the Commission is expected to sit by the last week of this month.

Rai Bahadur Sudhamoy Dutt, Government Pleader of Noakhali, has been appointed to represent the Crown in the enquiry before the Commission.—United Press.

SIMLA EX-STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES

SIMLA (By Mail).

The Ex-Students Association, Simla, will hold their second dramatic performance of the Simla season at the Kalibari Hall. They will stage this time the play "Dhruva" by late Mr. Rakhaldas Banerjee.

The annual recitation competition for boys and girls will be held on August 17; the annual music competition for boys and girls on August 19; and the annual essay competition comes off towards the end of August. A gold medal will be awarded by Lady Sircar for the best essay.

Mr. H. K. Sinha, M.A., B.L., has presented an organ to the Ex-Students Association.—United Press.

W. I. F. A. AND INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Mr. E. J. Turner, Hon. Secretary, W. I. F. A., in the course of a letter to Mr. B. Magnomi, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Indian Football Association, says:—

It is, more than a pity that your Association should take up such an attitude with regard to its own designation as in the event of a central body being formed the question of the designation of provincial bodies would be of secondary consideration. This we made perfectly clear in our letter of June 19, when we said that "you should make a present of your present one to the newly formed body," for we again repeat that your designation is most misleading and one that causes misunderstandings outside of India so your Association would be living up to the traditions which they are so justly proud of by voluntarily relinquishing a title which is so national in its designation. Such a gesture would, we feel sure, be greatly appreciated by all other provincial bodies.

There are no other points we wish to raise at this juncture except that we also consider Rs. 250 much too high as an affiliation fee and if we are to have full representation of all provincial bodies then the fee must be one in which the minor Associations can meet without incurring any financial hardship.

There are many other means of obtaining revenue and one that we suggest is to throw the Association open for general membership at a nominal entrance fee and annual subscription on lines similar to that of the Cricket Club of India. This, however, is a point for discussion but it might serve some useful purpose by mentioning it here in this letter.

Lastly, we appeal to all other provinces to give this letter very careful consideration and to submit their own views together with any suggestions that might lead the way to better control of Association Football in India, which it is hoped will ultimately result in pleasing India on the Soccer map of the world.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following are the closing scores in the cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Kent vs. Lancashire: Kent 340 (Ashdown 62, Todd 114).

Derbyshire vs. Worcestershire: Derby 426 (Skinner 73, Carrington 53, Townsend 180). Worcester 13 for nil.

Nottinghamshire vs. Glamorgan Glamorgan 231 (Turnbull 51, Voce 6 for 61). Notts 81 for 2.

Sussex vs. Leicestershire: Sussex 136 (H Smith 4 for 53). Leicester 155 for nine.

Somerset vs. Surrey: Somerset 149 (Gover 6 for 37). Surrey 176 for nine (Brocks 55 batting).

Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire: Northants 129 (Kennedy 7 for 49) Hants 108 for nil (McCorkell 56 batting).

Essex vs. Gloucestershire: Essex 317 (Cutmore 51, Smith 51) Gloucester 81 for 2.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex: Yorks 272 for six (Hutton 131).—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET BOARD AND HYDERABAD STATE

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 17

Mr. S. M. Hadi, Secretary, Hyderabad State Cricket Association who has returned from Bombay after attending a meeting of the Cricket Board in an interview said that the attention was drawn, of the Board to the treatment meted out to Hyderabad last year and that Mr. A. S. De Mello had expressed regret, and given assurance that such incident would not recur. As representative, Bengal and Assam expressed doubts of their ability to meet the necessary guarantee for visitors in the match against India eleven the board unanimously decided the fixture be staged at Lahore.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Scottish League First Division:—

Airdrieonians 3, Hearts 1; Arbroath 1, Albion 2; Ayr 2, Rangers 2; Celtic 1, Hamilton 0; Dundee 6, Queenspark 4; Dunfermline 4, Queen of South 1; Hibernians 1, Clyde 1; Motherwell 2, Aberdeen 2; Partick 3, St. Johnstone 1; Third Lanark 3, Kilmarnock 2.—Reuter's Special.

Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament

FIXTURES FOR 1935-36 EVENTS NOTIFIED

The fixtures of the Annual Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament (1935-36) are as under:—

Venue of the Tournament: Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground.

Date of commencement: 22nd August, 1935.

Kick off at 5-15 p.m. every day.

AUGUST, 1935.

22nd.—Grand Medical vs. Ismail.
23rd.—E. & R. I Sc. vs. Sydenham.
26th.—St. Xavier's vs. Wilson.
27th.—Seth G. S. Medical vs. Ismail.
28th.—Grant Medical vs. Sydenham.
29th.—St. Xavier's vs. E. & R. I. Sc.
30th.—Seth G. S. Medical vs. Wilson.

SEPTEMBER, 1935.

3rd.—Sydenham vs. Ismail.
4th.—Grant Medical vs. E. & R. I. Sc.
5th.—St. Xavier's vs. Sydenham.
9th.—E. & R. I. Sc. vs. Wilson.
10th.—St. Xavier's vs. Seth G. S. Medical.
11th.—Wilson vs. Ismail.
13th.—Grant Medical vs. Seth G. S. Medical.
16th.—E. & R. I. Sc. vs. Ismail.
17th.—Grant Medical vs. St. Xavier's.
18th.—Sydenham vs. Wilson.
19th.—Seth G. S. Medical vs. E. & R. I. Sc.
20th.—St. Xavier's vs. Ismail.
23rd.—Grand Medical vs. Wilson.
24th.—Seth G. S. Medical vs. Sydenham.

(1) The Tournament Committee shall regulate the conduct of the Tournament and will decide all cases of dispute which may be reported to it. No complaint shall be considered by the Tournament Committee if it is not lodged within 48 hours or before the next match due is played whichever is earlier.

(2) The competing teams are expected to be in time at the specified place. A grace of fifteen minutes will be allowed in case a team is late but if it is late by more than fifteen minutes, it is liable to be scratched, and the team that is present will be given a 'walk-over'.

(3) The Tournament Committee may postpone the date of a match under unavoidable circumstances provided that the Secretary of the Tournament Committee is informed of the circumstances necessitating the postponement 24 hours previous to the commencement of the match.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.

The Rev. J. Fell S. J. (Chairman).

I. B. Patel, Esq., (Student member).

C. R. Naik, Esq., (Secretary).

TEA AND COFFEE HOUSES IN BARODA

Govt. Introduce Rules For Control And Sanitation

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, AUG 15

As tea, coffee and cold drinking houses and lodging places are increasing day by day in Baroda City, it has been deemed expedient to frame rules and regulations for the maintenance of the requisite sanitary and health condition. The Commisioner of the Baroda City Municipality has issued a notification in this regard. It comes into force to-day.

INSURANCE CO'S ACT

An amendment has been made in the schedule of modifications, with which the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules 1930, have been applied to this state. It reads as follows.

(1) For the purpose of obtaining a declaration under subsection (3) of section 32 of the Act that a Company is carrying on business in the United Kingdom or British India (a) the said Company shall get itself registered under the Companies Act (No 2 of Samvat 1975) and (b) if the person to be assured is a resident of this Raj and he does not otherwise express in writing, the Company shall specifically undertake in the policy to pay the assured sum in the Raj. (2) Registrar may obtain exemption from depositing money on satisfying the above conditions after considering its fitness.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachariar is leaving for Simla. It is understood that the Port settlement proposals will be discussed at the time. It may be stated here that Baroda State has got a wide area.

REPORTS OF TRIBAL BATTLE UNFOUNDED

DJIBOUTI, August, 18.

The reports of tribal battle are declared unfounded by the local authorities who state that the acting Governor had merely been paying his customary tour of inspection as a military commandant.—Reuter.

"Infusing British Spirit Without Anglicising"

MUNJE'S AMBITION TO START MILITARY SCHOOL FOR HINDUS

Dr. Moonje spoke on "Hindus and Military Training," on Sunday evening at Swastik League, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay."

"My ambition is, "he observed in the course of his speech," to start a military school intended to be an attempt, however rudimentary that may be, to remove the present defects and to make the children of the soil play their part bravely in the battlefield and to infuse British virtues in them, without Anglicising or demoralising them."

"In fact," he added, "it will strengthen Hinduism in its pristine purity."

Quoting instances from Shastras and the opinions of various English and Indian writers, the speaker observed that continued peace would lead to stagnation, while war served as a great stimulus to youth.

NO COMMUNAL ASPECT.

At the outset, the lecturer explained that though the subject appeared at first sight to be a communal one, it was really not so. It was essentially an academical and national subject.

The question before the country was, he said, how much quota the Hindus were able to contribute to the national militia, if the Muslims could contribute one crore out of the total population of seven crores.

With a population of seven crores, Muslims in India would be able to supply a crore of soldiers to defend the country under Swaraj. That number would consist of an entire body of able-bodied male population, eliminating three crores of women, and about two and a half crores of children and old men.

But could the Hindus be able to contribute a proportionate number of soldiers to defend the country under the Swaraj, that is, three crores out of the total population of 26 crores.

It was argued in some quarters, the lecturer remarked, that the Hindu community was pigeonholed into several castes. That fact could not be gainsaid. But was there any man, even Mahatma Gandhi, he asked, who could do away with caste system?

MILITARY TRAINING FOR ALL.

"Trying, as we are, to remove the shackles of caste-system, trying, as we are even to destroy caste-system," he said, "the only solution seems to me to train all castes in the methods of warfare."

He continued: I am not talking of politics now. Yet I think you have followed the recent happenings and understood what I have said."

THE TRUE TEST.

"The only test before the bar of public opinion," he remarked, "is the test to see whether or not we are able to handle swords or rifles when we are called to defend our country."

Explaining the reasons for the present lethargy amng the Hindus, he said that the lack of fighting in the community could only be attributed to the preaching of Buddhism which believed in peace and "Ahimsa."

He quoted Vedas to prove that the fighting spirit in the Hindus was in evidence before he pre-Buddhist period, and contrasted it with the spirit prevalent in the post-Buddhist era. But even then it could be said that the warlike spirit of the Hindus completely died down. There were instances, which he quoted mainly from the history of the Battle of Panipat, which showed that the warlike spirit of Maharashtrians was responsible for the opponents' retreat.

"CAUSE OF FOREIGN INVASIONS."

The change of mentality on the outlook of life, Dr. Moonje said, was solely responsible for the numerous foreign invasions of India.

The lecturer quoted from the "Shastras," and said that it was incorrect to think that only Khatryias should take part in warfare. According to "Shastras," every man, irrespective of caste, was required to wield the sword when the country was to be defended.

STIMULUS TO YOUTH.

The lecturer, then, referred to what great thinkers and leading statesmen of the world thought of war and peace. According to some of them, continued peace would lead to stagnation, while war served as a great stimulus to youth.

"COPY BRITISH LEADERSHIP."

Every boy, therefore, should be given physical and military training. Every Indian mother should imbibe the spirit of the English mother, without being Anglicised. Every man in India should copy the example of British leadership, without being Anglicised.

And the Hindus have dash and order" to fight. "Is it difficult for us," he asked, "to pick up the European pattern of leadership and the methods of warfare?"

"My ambition is," he concluded, "to start a military school intended to be an attempt, however rudimentary that may be, to remove the present defects and to make and to infuse British virtues in them, without Anglicising or demoralising them. In fact it will strengthen Hinduism in its pristine purity."

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE FOR HAWAII 'VARSITY

New Department To Be Established In 1936

(HAWAII VARSITY NEWS.)

HAWAII, (By Mail.)

Re-enforcing a link between Orient and Occident, the University of Hawaii in Honolulu announces the opening of a new department to be known as the Oriental Institute in 1936.

The new Oriental Institute will be directed by Gregg M. Sinclair, professor of English in the University of Hawaii, for six years a resident of Nippon, and for many years a translator of Japanese literature and a student of Oriental culture.

Associated with Professor Sinclair will be Shao Chang Lee, professor of Chinese language and literature in the University. Both Sinclair and Lee will travel in the Orient during the next year, visiting Indian, Chinese and Japanese universities and libraries.

EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS.

Exchange professorships, research fellowships and lectureships will be established by the Institute and the library collection of English and Oriental language texts on the Far East will be built up with a view to ultimately establishing a separate library in a building planned for the Institute.

The University of Hawaii has a total enrollment of more than 3,000 students and a faculty numbering 250.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MERCHANT AND SON

Bodies Brought To Nagpur For Post Mortem

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

A Saoner report says that the police are busy investigating a case in which Mr. Dilawar Khan, a Muslim merchant aged 50 and his three year old son met with death under suspicious circumstances. It is stated the deceased who was a resident of the Kondali town, 30 miles from Nagpur, went to Saoner a fortnight ago accompanied by his newly wedded wife. On the 14th instant some of his relatives received a telegram that Mr. Dilawar Khan was sick and on rushing to Saoner they found both dead. Both the bodies were brought to the Mayo Hospital Nagpur, for the post-mortem examination by the police and the viscera has been sent to the Chemical Analyser, Agra. The incident has caused a sensation amongst the Muslims.

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

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Directional Astrology of the Hindus, Theoretical and Practical. New. Revised, and Enlarged Edition. By Dr. V. G. Rele, Rs. 3.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Preparing For General Election

Labour Party's Chances

WILL STAND NO TRUCK WITH COMMUNISTS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Aug. 10,
(By Air Mail).

With Parliament on a holiday for the annual summer recess, politics have gone to the winds in Great Britain, although there are two issues which are receiving considerable attention only in the press.

A general report from Geneva, Addis Ababa and Rome from day to day, covering the activities of the statesmen involved in the Italo-Abyssinian tangle, forms the political side of the international situation. But in Britain itself the chief topic of discussion is the speculation over the date of the General Election. When Mr. Baldwin gave the programme of the Government before the House broke up for the recess, he gave a broad hint that the Election call will not be made until the year is out. However, speculators must speculate and the crazy gossip writers must continue to gossip on odd things when more important issues are relegated in the background. Although there is a general belief that Mr. Baldwin meant what he hinted, there are a few who believe that the General Election will take place in the third week of October or in the fourth week of November next. Consequently, headquarters of the three principal parties are getting ready for the Government to go to the country for a fresh mandate under the label of a "National" Government.

MacDonald Rump

According to the latest available figures four hundred and twelve National Conservative M. P.'s are seeking re-election and in addition 73 prospective candidates have been chosen. Seven of those M. P.'s are changing their constituencies and 47 National Conservative members are not seeking re-election. The Liberal National and National Labour Parties supporting the Government are also preparing lists of possible candidates, and although at the 1931 election twelve seats were not contested by National Government candidates, it is expected that before the end of the present session candidates will have been chosen in all the Parties supporting the National Government to contest virtually every Parliamentary constituency on this occasion. Of course, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's National Socialist group want more seats to fight at the Election. The Co-ordinating Committee is trying with very little success, to accommodate them. Conservatives are naturally unwilling to stand down in their favour. And if they did, where are the MacDonalidites to find their candidates? They have only thirteen M.P.'s in the present House. It is recognised that their organisation is a mere shadow, and their following in the country is problematical. Mr. MacDonald is not unaware of the general feeling that most of his followers will probably lose their seats at the election. Even his son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, is notoriously insecure in Bassetlaw. But MacDonald, senior, has proclaimed his intention to fight Seaham, though his chances are not rated highly. Some of his friends are anxious to dissuade him from trying. However, even if he should retain Seaham Harbour, the possibility that he will retire from his Cabinet post cannot be overlooked.

Labour Party's Prospects

The Socialists, who have 505 prospective candidates ready, are not as sanguine about their chances at the General Election as the declaration of their leaders suggests. A few months ago they were confident of a majority but since then their confidence has vanished, mostly due to the National Government's subtle propaganda to exploit the sentiment of the average English person in celebrating King George's Silver Jubilee festivities. It is reported in the press that at the headquarters of the Labour Party there has been a census of chances. The result is that the Labour Party thinks its strength in the next Parliament will be between 200 and, at the outside, 250. This outside figure takes into account the problematical intervention of Mr. Lloyd George candidates, which the Labour Party believes would be to their advantage in three-cornered fights. It is suggested that the bargain which Mr. Maxton wants to make with the official Socialists for the election is an ingenious one. He offers to consult the Socialist Party, the Co-operative Party and the Communist Party with a view to avoid conflicting candidatures. But once the election is over the bargain ends. The bargain, according to him should not involve any compromise in policy, nor should it interfere with the freedom of action in Parliament of successful candidates, or should not necessarily require promise of electoral or platform support.

400 Liberal Candidates

Sir Herbert Samuel's anticipation announced at the National Liberal Federation Conference two years ago, that when the general election came with the co-operation of the local associations not fewer than 400 Liberal candidates would be nominated still holds good. An official of the Federation told a reporter during the week that this was the number of prospective Liberal candidates which the party organisation was aiming at. At the London Headquarters of the National Liberal Federation plans are in progress for a large number of area conferences—probably up to fifty—in all parts of the country starting from the middle of September for the purpose of discussing on the spot immediate preparations for the election. These Conferences will be preceded by a meeting of the national executive on September 18.

Communist Slogans

Just as the I. L. P. is anxious to defeat the National Government candidates and to secure the return of candidates nominated by the Parties taking part in consultation from the I. L. P. the Communist and the Labour Party, the Communist Party has also announced its declaration of similar step at the General Election. The Party's chief spokesman, Mr. Harry Pollitt, held the stage at the Comintern Congress in Moscow on Thursday last when in the course of a long speech he declared that the two main slogans of his Party in Great Britain at the General Election will be (1) Down with the National Government and (2) Smash the Nazi regime in Germany. The Communist Party, he declared, (reported in the "Daily Worker" of the 9th August 1935) must win over the workers to "its own programme of establishing a Soviet regime in England, as the only way to all guarantee bread, peace and work for all British toilers. Its immediate task however, according to him was "to appear before every man and woman worker of Britain as the initiator of a fight for the defeat of the National Government by organising a wide united front based on a programme of demands which can and must be realised by a Labour Government."

"We must prove," Mr. Pollitt continued, "that we love our Fatherland so much that we dedicate our whole life to washing her black spots clean, to abolishing want and unemployment and the exploitation of the peoples of India, Africa, Egypt and Ireland. To do everything possible to defeat the National Government and the Lloyd George candidates and to avoid splitting the working class votes Communists are now ready, if the Labour Party would agree to admit revolutionary organisations into its fold, to join the Labour Party. If the Labour Party agrees not to oppose Communists in the few districts where Communism has any real backing the Communist Party will not oppose Labour candidates elsewhere, but will do everything possible to ensure their election to Parliament."

No Truck With Communists

However, the Labour Party leaders are not in a mood to respond to the wishes of Mr. Maxton, on behalf of the Independent Labour Party or to Mr. Harry Pollitt, on behalf of the Communist Party of Great Britain. A prompt indication of this attitude of mind of the official Labour policy was available the same day in the columns of the Party organ, the "Daily Herald." The paper says that the National Conference of the Labour Party in 1924 rejected by an over whelming vote the proposal to affiliate the Communist Party to the Labour organisation and the grounds for that decision have not changed. "The Labour Party seeks to achieve the Socialist Commonwealth by means of Parliamentary democracy," declared the National Executive at that time, "The Communist Party seeks to achieve the dictatorship of the Proletariat "by armed revolution." That is accurate still, says the paper. To the Labour Party the views of the Communist Party in achieving socialism through dictatorship of the revolutionary proletariat are not only abhorrent but also grotesquely false. In method and doctrine and practice Labour and the Communist Party are poles asunder. "Labour and Communism cannot co-operate" assures the "Daily Herald", "with each other unless one of the two betrays all the principles which lie at its base. No honest Socialist or Communist can fail to see that."

In the meantime, news has reached London from Paris that at the Trade Union Confederation of the French Labour Movement speeches from delegates of the Red Teachers' Union were received with great enthusiasm, especially when they linked the question of unity with that of the fight against the economy cut of Laval Government. Previously Jouhaux, General Secretary of the Reformist Unions, had made an official announcement of the unity proposals of the Communists and the socialists. He declared that in France the Communists and the Socialists were united in defeating the Laval Government a common basis of agreement.

That Mr. Harry Pollitt was not speaking for himself at the Comintern Congress in Moscow was clear from the speech made by Mr. Palm Dutt, the high god of Communists' intellectualism. "In the present situation in Britain," declared Mr. Dutt, "the line of the Communist Party was to take up and press for the Labour Government on the basis of the United Front programme of demands by the workers for their economic interests against the reactionary and Fascist offensive, and against war. This becomes to-day the line for the raising of the mass struggle to a higher stage, for developing it to a political fight and at the same time for building the united mass front of all workers. Our further tactics, our further campaign for affiliation with the Labour Party on the basis of the maintenance of our revolutionary programme and identity as a Party, fell into this framework as an indispensable part of this advance to a new stage of the fight."

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JHALAWAR OUT TO FIGHT HIS CASE

Kathiawar States Promise Support To Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Aug. 17.

When Mr. Maqbool Mahmood, former Diwan of Jhalawar broached the Jhalawar case with Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary, in London last year the latter is stated to have warned against the case, once for all settled by a former Viceroy, being re-opened, as in no circumstances, would the present Viceroy or his successor revoke his predecessors' decision with which the India Secretary is in complete accord.

The Jhalawar Maharaja with the promised support of some Kathiawar Princes including Dhrangadra and Alwar, seems, however, determined to fight out his case. The Maharaja of Patiala who once pledged moral support is understood to have withdrawn it.

PROGRESS OF SALVAGE WORK IN QUETTA

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 16.

Gaisford Road, Archer Road, Gurdit Singh Road and Shahmohd Road have been cleared in Quetta. The roads on which work is now progressing are much blocked with debris. There are now less than 600 refugees who receive free rations and the strength of the Brewery Camp continues to decline. Beds have been obtained for refugees and the scale of rations has been increased. They are, therefore, reasonably comfortable.

The Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund to-day totals Rs. 34,06,169-11-11 plus £28-15.

In regard to the question of permanent relief official orders already issued permit of free grants to enable destitute persons of the artisan class to reequip themselves with tools and materials to restart work. It is likely that orders will be issued in the near future extending the scope of free grants and authorising local officers to deal with the demands on a larger scale than hitherto.

Requests have been received for very large sums by way of relief either as grants or as loans. It is improbable that such applications can be finally considered until the demands on the Relief Funds are fully known when only it will be possible to secure the distribution of available resources to the best advantage among deserving cases. In the meanwhile, apart from such grants to re-start business, local authorities have given relief on prescribed lines of temporary subsistence grants, medical facilities and help for the education of children.

Relief To Kelat State For Clearance Of Irrigation Canals

SIMLA, August 16.

The salvage of property from partially damaged houses in Quetta City was recently began and the property recovered is being made over to the owners by the Claims Commissioner in accordance with the Quetta Distribution of Salvage Property Law, 1935.

The Gaisford Road, the Archer Road, the Gurdisingh Road and the Shah Mohammad Road have been cleared. Roads on which work are now progressing are blocked with much debris.

There are now no less than 600 refugees who receive free rations. They are quite comfortable.

The local authorities in Baluchistan are preparing estimates for the clearance and reconstructions of "karezes", subterranean irrigation channels, which are expected to cost 1 1/4 lakhs of rupees.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made from the Viceroy's Fund to the Kalat State for immediate relief and a further sum of Rs. 50,000 has been placed at their disposal for expenditure on the clearance of "karezes".—United Press.

QUETTA REFUGEES' RELIEF IN SIND

KARACHI, (By Mail.).

The following is a brief review of the progress of relief work by District Committee administering relief out of the Viceroy's Fund in Sind up to the 3rd of August 1935.

KARACHI.

The total number of refugees arrived from Quetta is now 2,366. Fresh cases continue to arrive daily from Quetta and other provinces.

The work of the district committee administering the Viceroy's Fund continues to be very heavy. 365 cases have been finally disposed off, 354 having left Karachi with free passes and journey expenses amounting to Rs. 1,664-8-0 and employment having been found for 11 persons. 1,340 refugees have been placed on subsistence allowance, the amount so far paid being Rs. 19.128.

The number of refugees in the Haji Camp was 937 on the 3rd August, but it has subsequently come down to 743. In other camps the number is 91.

The Viceroy's Fund Committee took over the feeding and clothing arrangements at the refugee camps and hospitals from the Mayor's Fund Committee on the 6th August. The voluntary workers at these places who assisted the Mayor's Fund Committee continue to assist the Viceroy's Fund Committee. The Memon Relief Society, under Mr. Abdul Sattar with Headquarters at Haji Camp continues to do notable work and has spent nearly Rs. 50,000.

SUKKUR

Twenty-seven applications for relief have been dealt with by the Viceroy's Fund Committee and cash relief of Rs. 1,462 has been granted in addition to the supply of three sewing machines to poor widows and providing for the education of 7 orphans.

HYDERABAD

The Japan-Bombay Silk Merchants' Quetta Earthquake Committee continues to provide relief.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER

Relief has been provided for 164 refugees, involving a total liability of Rs. 3,100. 7 of these have been sent to their homes or relations with free passes and small cash grants for railway expenses, 25 have been provided with tools and equipments to enable them to earn a livelihood, e.g., sewing machines, a tonga and a horse; and the remainder have been placed on subsistence grants. More applications are being received and will soon be dealt with.

DADU

Fifteen persons have been given each a subsistence allowance amounting to Rs. 165 in the first month.

LARKANA

Two families have been given each a subsistence grant of Rs. 20 and a household equipment grant of Rs. 15.

NAWABSHAH

Applications for relief have now been received from refugees in the Nawabshah district also from 36 families consisting of 170 members requiring a subsistence allowance of Rs. 630 per month. A Committee is being formed to deal with these applications.

The amount placed at the disposal of the district committees up to date are as under:—

	Rs.
Karachi	35,000
Sukkur	5,000
Upper Sind Frontier	4,000
Dadu	300
Larkana	300

—United Press.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

The following is the list of contributions received on August 15 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 140,877-6-3
A|C No. I Rs. 114,772-0-5 and
A|C No. II Rs. 26,105-5-10)
which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A|C No. I Rs. 24,769-13-9 and A|C No. II Rs. 4,527-8-0)

ACCOUNT NO. I.

Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor:—

The Manufacturers of 'Cobra Polishes' through Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co.	1,000 0
The Bombay Provision Merchants' Association through Mr. D. Cawasji, the President, of the Bombay Provision Merchants' Association	500 0

Together with collections less than Rs. 50, the total is 142,407-0-6

Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued their 26th list of contributions towards their fund:—

Indian Women's Unity Club, being proceeds of the variety entertainment held at Sir C. J. Hall on July 27	Rs. 1,600 0
Through Smt. Rahat Tyebji	131 0
Through in Memory of Darling Abdul	51 0
Lavchand Varajdas and Co.	151 0
Girdhar Javer and Co.	151 0
Bole Bros.	151 0
Chunilal Ootamchand and Co.	151 0
Sjt. K. C. Kothari of Messrs Dahyalal and Co.	130 0
Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, being collection made by arranging two public lectures with magic lantern and cinema show on 17th and 24th July	103 0
Smt. Radha, daughter of Sjt. Bhagirath Mulchand, Chirawa	100 0
Shri Fort Seva Samaj, being 2nd and final instalment of the proceeds of the performance held on August 6	120 0

Together with collections less than Rs. 50 and the previously acknowledged amount, the total is 94,448-7-9

Viceroy's 'Quake Fund

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund totals Rs. 34,06,169-11-11 and £28-15-0.—United Press.

Also available in a new tube containing smaller tablets at annas 10 nett per tube.

Form A "Clearing House" With Competent Staff

TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ARTICLES DAMAGING TO INDIA

Andrews Suggests Remedy To Counteract Pernicious Foreign Propaganda

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

The damage that is being done to India by the pernicious propaganda against India on the continent was the subject on which the "United Press" representative interviewed Mr. C. F. Andrews today. It was clear that the question was under consideration by Mr. Andrews himself, who said that the issue was agitating his mind as much as the condition of Indians overseas.

A "CLEARING HOUSE"

"The most important thing to be done with regard to dissemination of correct information abroad," said Mr. Andrews, "is to form in India itself a 'Clearing House' with a competent staff, which could deal directly through Air Mail with articles damaging to India published abroad and could also keep a check on the damaging cinema films and broadcasts. The Press along with the cinemas and radio, has become such a vast engine of publicity, with a view to damage the country's reputation, that is absolutely necessary to have a centre from which a counter publicity may be spread abroad. The air mail now makes this quite feasible. The expense of such a clearing house would be small compared to the expense of keeping up different agencies abroad, though reliable correspondents in foreign countries will be also necessary.

I am much hoping that the Press Conference in Calcutta will deal at some length with this very important subject. I am sorry I could not be there to join in the discussions, for the leaders of Indian Press can obviously give the best advice possible in such matters as these."

BEST ORGANISED BODY

Mr. Andrews was questioned as to whether in his opinion the Indian National Congress could do anything useful, in this direction to which he replied that most certainly, the Congress was obviously the best organised body to take up that work for the nation and the clearing house should be in close proximity to the Congress office.—United Press.

BAN ON CONGRESS IN BENGAL

A. C. Dutt's Questions For Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Sj. Akhil Chandra Dutt has given notice of the following questions to be asked by him during the Simla session of the Assembly:—

1. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of Congress Organisations and institutions in Bengal which are still under ban?

2. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of youth League organisations which have been declared unlawful in Bengal?

3. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of searches and arrests made in Bengal under Criminal Law Amendment Act after March, 1935?

4. Have any detenus been released unconditionally in Bengal after March? If so, their names and number?

BAN ON SAXENA

5. (a) Is it a fact that Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., was prohibited by the District Magistrate of Tippera from entering into the District where he was proceeding to investigate into the working and administration of the repressive laws in Bengal, as a member of the Committee appointed by the Congress Party in the Assembly for making the said investigation?

(b) Have the Government ascertained the reasons and circumstances which led to the passing of this prohibitory order?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state those reasons and circumstances?

(d) Have the Government considered the advisability of issuing instructions not to pass such prohibitory order in future against the members of the said Committee?

(e) Did the District Magistrate of Tippera obtain the approval and sanction of the Government before passing the aforesaid prohibitory order?

(f) Have the Government considered the necessity and propriety of the members of the Assembly inquiring after the administration of the repressive laws before placing their views on the subject before this Hon'ble House?—United Press.

THIS MENACE TO FREEDOM OF PRESS MUST GO

or son or principal Minister of such Ruler and tending to prejudice the maintenance of friendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the government of such State. The reason that Mr. Howell gave for hurrying through this measure is that unless it was promptly passed, unrestrained criticism of foreign states "might lead to a civil war or overthrow of the existing order of society." Journalists in India, I believe, had never any suspicion that they wielded such tremendous power. It was flattering to be told that they had that power, but there is a Bengali saying which means—"the sly one flatters to gain his ends." Under the Act the magistrate who tries the offence has not merely to decide on the defamatory character of the offending matters,—and this without the presence of any representative of the State supposed to have been provoked into unfriendliness to our own,—but also on the fact that the matter actually tended to promote unfriendly relations between that State and our own. To do so it is not enough that he should be an expert on international affairs, for that itself would not help him to arrive at the conclusions to which the prosecution would invite him, but he must be in the confidence of the Foreign Office of our own Government supposed to have been offended. The Act is, in fact, an attempt to restrict the liberty of the press in the discussion of foreign affairs except in the manner approved by Government.

Penalising Honest Journalists

I do not propose to take much of your time in entering into an exhaustive comment on the Press Act (1931) as it has been modified by the subsequent Acts. I shall only note some of the salient arguments that have been advanced against the Act:—

(a) The printing trade is assumed to be a dangerous business and a new press has to start with a halter round its neck. The Act provides for security to be taken from a new press at the discretion of a magistrate. The conductors of the new press are to be on their good behaviour for a period of three months at the end of which, if it is found that they have behaved themselves to the satisfaction of the little gods of the police, they would be entitled to approach the magistrate for a refund of their deposit;

(b) A whole series of offences have been brought under extraordinary laws which substitute executive fiat for judicial decision;

(c) The provision for appeal, as has been held by some of the highest judicial tribunals of the land, is largely infructuous, some of the important clauses of the Press Act being too wide;

(d) The High Court, sitting as the only appellate court, has no jurisdiction to revise the order of the magistrate in regard to the amount of the securities, first and subsequent, demanded by the magistrate;

(e) The clauses relating to the forfeiture of the printing press are too drastic;

(f) The keeper of the printing press and the publisher of the paper, even when they happen to be one and the same person, are required under the same order to furnish separate securities;

(g) The Press Act as amended by the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932, makes the publication of even correct news punishable under a clause that is too wide in its scope;

(h) The Press Act, as amended by the States' Protection Act, 1934 has placed restrictions on the Press in India in regard to publication of news and of comments on the administration of Indian States though, it is well-known, that most of the States are run on autocratic principles and do not allow publication of what would be considered permissible comments in British India on their administration. Thus the Indian Princes in the administration of their States enjoy a degree of immunity from criticism which even the British Indian Government does not enjoy.

"Instruments Of Terror"

The Home Member's pledge that Government did not propose to go beyond the actual necessities of the case or change the objective of the Press Bill which was to deal only with violent or murderous propaganda was forgotten and power was now sought to be taken to have control over the entire press not only in regard to writings calculated to encourage terroristic crimes, but in regard to writings of every other description. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir had a vision of the coming events, for he said in the course of the debate on the Press Bill that Government were to see that the Bill when passed did not become an instrument of terror to the journalists of India. Sir Abdur Rahim's words were equally prophetic. He protested at the manner in which Government had placed its "double-faced and deceptive measure professing to control violent writings, but really aimed at taking control of the entire Press."

I shall have to refer, presently, to some of the methods that have been employed to take control of the entire press.

Operation Of Press Laws

I cannot speak from my personal experience of all the different phases of the operation of the Press Laws in other provinces. From the way in which securities are demanded, from the enormous amounts that my friend Mr. Sadanand had to pay and even tually to suspend the publication of his paper, to such amounts as Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 demanded from some of the very small printing presses that I had the privilege to personally visit at Patna, I can well imagine that the bludgeon falls as heavily in Bengal as in other provinces. But in Bengal we have the privilege of being "advised" by a Press Officer, a privilege denied to other provinces. A sum of Rs. 23,200 was provided in the Budget and the Officer was appointed in 1930. Since then we in Bengal, particularly those of us of the Calcutta Press, are being "advised" by successive Press Officers who have all belonged to what has been described as the Heaven-born service, the I.C.S. I do not know what your idea about "advice" is. We, particularly those among us who are supposed to have long passed the age of adolescence, in our mutual relations, generally speaking, resent advice that is given gratis or unsolicited. But in this particular case the Press Officer's advice is more often than not given not only gratis but also unsolicited. It is not permissible for me to state all that I have come to know of what happens behind the purdah Were I to attempt to do it, you will no doubt feel considerably interested but I shall run the risk of being hauled up for libel. For, though the Indian Journalists' Association, instructed practically by all the leading journals of Calcutta who have the privilege of being constantly "advised" by the Press Officer, requested the latter to give his "advice" in writing, that request has always been turned down and the Officer has chosen to follow the well-known maxim: "say a hundred things, but do not commit anything to writing". This "advice" is either given on the 'phone or the editor is summoned to the office of the Press Officer in the Writers' Buildings, where explanations are called and "advice" given with varying degrees of earnestness, a precise description of which I shall refrain from giving for the reason just stated. In the course of a note circulated to members of the local Legislative Council and a copy of which was supplied to Government, the Indian Journalists' Association thus described the 'modus operandi' of the Press

(Continued from page 16.)

Officer's directions given almost from day to day, but the following will give you some idea about the way in which the Press Officer has been using his powers:—

(a) News that is allowed to be published in the papers of all India circulation in other provinces is not allowed to be published in Bengal newspapers of similar circulation. It has sometimes happened that provincial newspapers that are sold in Calcutta contain news that the Bengal papers had not been allowed to publish;

(b) Correct and authenticated news of a particular kind is not allowed to be published and, when allowed, is mutilated in such a manner as to make the news often misleading.

(c) Display of news of certain character is not allowed;

(d) Detailed directions are given as to the printing types that are to be used in the headings and body of the news and for the exclusion of certain expression, such as 'arrest of ladies and Moslems' from headings of news;

(e) Double-column headlines of certain news are not allowed;

(f) Detailed directions are given as to the arrangement and position of columns of news;

(g) Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Bengal Legislative Council are not allowed to be published in full but are censored;

(h) Proceedings in law courts of Civil Disobedience cases and of cases involving terrorism are not allowed to be published in full but in a mutilated form and, as in the case of the statement of Miss Beena Das, accused in the Governor Shooting case, the "Statesman" was allowed to publish passages in that statement in regard to which strict directions were given to the Indian daily newspapers that they were not to publish them, and

(i) Legitimate criticism of policies and actions of Government and Government officials are objected to."

Super-Editor At Work

In the days the Civil Disobedience Movement was in full swing one of the directions of the Press Officer to the newspapers was that in reporting beating by the police of members of processions taken out or of public meetings held in defiance of the Police Commissioner's orders in the city of Calcutta or in the "mofussil" towns and villages, the word "assault" was not to be used, the utmost that could be allowed was that the police dispersed the unlawful assembly or crowd by a "mild lathi-charge", though as a sequel to such mild charges people had often to be taken to hospital and sometimes more serious consequences followed.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose (then Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation) led a procession from the Corporation. He and his companions were assaulted. I beg your pardon, were dispersed by a "mild" lathi charge when making their way to the Calcutta maidan. A public meeting in this very hall was held to protest against the conduct of the police in this affair. The Press Officer took his seat in the office of a news agency and censored by his own hands the reports of the speeches made at that meeting.

It may be in the recollection of many of you that the Indian National Congress was held in defiance of the ban on such meetings in 1933 in Calcutta at a place within a stone's throw from this hall under the presidency of Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta. The police dispersed the assemblage by a "mild" lathi charge as a result of which several persons were more or less severely injured. The newspapers (I cannot say of the "Statesman") were directed not to publish the statements of the injured persons. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya prepared a statement on the whole affair. No newspaper to my knowledge, except one dared publish it, but the one that published it with emendations was severely taken to task by the Press Officer.

Rigorous Censorship

The hand of censorship was as severe on proceedings in the law courts. Statements made by persons complaining of police beatings were not allowed to be published. Were I to give you the whole story of this censorship, I would detain you much longer than I can reasonably do. But I cannot conclude without mentioning that there was and is a sub-Press censor at the General Post Office in Calcutta who has to forward all inland telegrams of a political complexion to the Press Officer for the latter to do the needful in regard to them.

"Generally speaking", the note of the Journalists' Association concludes, "the Press Officer will not allow to be published any allegations of wrong done by the police with the result that newspapers do not venture to publish things which may, in any way, offend his notions of what the press may publish."

Directions And Instructions

It is true that the Press Officer no longer gives some of the directions of the kind given above. As a matter of fact the Bengal Press has adapted itself to the conventions established by the Press Officer. It must not be supposed, however, that he has ceased to give his "advice" altogether. As a matter of fact his advice flows with the same generosity as in the last few years, though the nature of it has been changed according to his conception of the necessities of the present situation. Thus the papers are warned as to the consequences of publishing news and comments regarding the hunger strike of detenus and incidents that take place in connexion with the punishment of detenus in jail. If along with the condemnation of terrorism a paper ventures to criticise the Government for its policies and actions and mildly suggests that a different policy would be conducive to the disappearance of anarchical crimes, the paper is at once warned. An editor was taken to task for strongly criticising the Bengal Legislative Council and using such epithets with reference to the Council as 'subservient'. It would be impossible for me to give you anything like an exhaustive enumeration of the directions and instructions that are received by the editors who have to dance attendance at the Writers' Buildings to get themselves acquainted with the views of the Press Officer on his summons. I have given you only illustrations of what is done. Sometimes the Government issues orders over the head of the Press Officer. Thus it was only recently that publication of news about the observance of the "Detenu Day" was prohibited though the notices, etc., of the meetings to be held were allowed to be published for days together. It was only on the 22nd July last, that the Press Officer, in the course of a communication to the editors of Calcutta (Indian) newspapers, while entering on a defence of the firing by the military in Lahore in connexion with the Sahidgunge Mosque-Gurudwara affair, thus wrote: "I am desired to request you to avoid publishing any report or comment regarding the Lahore firing". Further, "I venture to advise you to refrain from commenting on the Lahore situation until the situation has somewhat eased down". You will gather from this how "request" and "advice" are conveyed in the same breath leaving the poor editor to feel his way through the cumulative effect of both.

Proceedings Of Legislatures Privileged

A matter of constitutional importance that arose out of the nature of censorship that is exercised over the press in Bengal requires an independent treatment, I mean the question of privilege of the press in connexion with the publication of proceedings of the Legislature. Certain proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly were severely censored in the course of transit to the Calcutta Press. On an adjournment motion in the Assembly, the question was definitely raised whether the freedom of speech secured to the members of the Legislative Assembly by the Government of India Act, extended to the publication of their speeches in the press. The question, as originally raised, was whether Section 63 of Ordinance No. II of 1932—"an Ordinance to confer special powers on Government and its officers for the purpose of maintaining law and order,"—or the Press Act of 1931 took away the freedom of the press in regard to the publication of the report of the speeches of the members of the Assembly. Sir James Crerar at first contended that an Ordinance was a law and the question, in his opinion, was what the actual effect of the law was. Following the usual practice of high officials when they find themselves in a quandary, the Home Member tried to shirk the responsibility of stating the view of the Government in regard to the effect of the Ordinance on the publication of reports of speeches of members by newspapers. Eventually, on being pressed by the President, Sir B. L. Mitter, then Law Member, gave his opinion in writing thus as to effect the law on the subject: "In my opinion, the Ordinances have made no change in the ordinary law of the land in the matter of publication in the public press or otherwise of the proceedings of the Legislature."

The Ordinances have made no change in the ordinary law of the land. But what is the effect of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932? The English law is clear on the point and has been laid down in the celebrated case of Wason vs. Walter by Chief Justice Cockburn. Provided the report is fair and is published without malice, no action for libel is maintainable. The Court in that case held, that if any person published a report of what happens in the Parliament at a time when the public are admitted and the report is fair, he is not liable in an action at the suit of any person who happens to be affected by something libellous in the report. The reason is, the judgment proceeds to say, such reports are part of the ordinary business of parliamentary life and whatever injury is caused is unavoidable and no blame is imputable to the reporter or to the publisher or to the author. The same, presumably, is or should be the law in India. But one cannot be sure in regard to such matters.

Danger In Division List

The question was also definitely raised in the Bengal Legislative Council, during the discussions on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1932. Division was taken on a motion in connection with the Bill. The Press Officer ordered, I beg your pardon, "advised" the press not to publish the Division List. The question being raised, Mr. R. N. Reid, Home Member, stated that Government had no intention of taking the powers they proposed to take in the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill in order to prohibit the publication of the proceedings of the Legislature. But what he said almost immediately afterwards virtually negatived this intention. "What they wanted to check," he declared, "was publication of these privileged utterances by an irresponsible press in such a manner as to poison the minds of the young men." The Home Member further added, that "it was very easy, with all the tricks of the journalist's trade, by leaded headlines, by tactical juxtaposition, by omissions and additions here and there, entirely to misrepresent statements made on the floor of this House in perfectly good faith and without the slightest intention that they should be used in that way." I presume, the prohibition of the publication of the Division List was to prevent journalists from playing their usual tricks!

Appeal To M.L.As.

By fifty-five votes to twenty-

(Continued on page 12).

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Soul Force Which Will Cement East And West

Buddhism Is Cream Of Asiatic Culture, Claims Venkatrao

The following are extracts from the speech delivered, by Mr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Buddha Society, Bombay, in the Ananda Vihara, on Sunday, August 11:—

Why I call Buddhism as a Universal Religion?

The explanation is that Buddhism, wherever it has spread, has tolerated, and in most cases adopted, the religion of the people it was attempting to win. Buddhism is not an exclusive religion like Christianity or Muhammadanism, it is quite ready to share the allegiance of any people with another religion, and this is one secret of its wide-spread influence. For instance, when Buddhism was introduced into Burma, the prevailing religion of the people was Nat Worship, the worship of demons and spirits. Buddhism of course absorbed this religion to certain extent. In Ceylon also you will find that there was the same kind of demon worship.

There are hundreds of faiths, beliefs, sects, that developed in ancient and modern Asia. Of them the most important religions are Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam. Now speaking of Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, these are proselytizing religions and are therefore world-religions, while Hinduism ceased to be so, on account of cramping by certain laws and restrictions that sought to maintain the purity of the Aryan people by isolating them from the contact and 'contamination' of the outer world.

According to the census of the world's population, Buddhism with its 475 or about 500 millions of votaries ranks the premier religion of the world, as also of Asia, Christianity holding the secondary position and Islam, the third. If it may have become less active in certain Buddhist places, this premier Asiatic religion has secured more active response in Europe and America. Buddhism has directly or indirectly very wide influence, not only over the major portion of the earth but over a number of other religions.

Now what are the arguments in favour of Buddhism on a comparative study? They are as follows:

Buddhism claims over one-third of the world's population among its adherents who live entirely in Asia, China and Japan, while Tibet, Siam, Korea, Annam, Mongolia, Manchuria, Burma are entirely Buddhist countries. Certain parts of India, Nepal, Ceylon, have now become mixed Buddhist states.

The recent Archaeological Survey and modern researches give prominence to the territorial influence that Buddhism is said to have exerted. Besides these, geographical references undoubtedly expose the wide expansion of Buddhist culture in parts of Asia and abroad. But with the lapse of centuries and the consequent changes, many of the Buddhist regions and islands have not only changed their names, but have lost many of the Buddhistic traditions and relics. The spirit of missionary enterprise of the Buddhist preachers, and the commercial activities of Buddhist mercantile classes were the cause for the expansion of Buddhism outside India. They introduced Buddhism into Chinese Turkestan, whole of Afghanistan, China, Japan, Korea, Ceylon, Tibet, Nepal, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Cambodia, Siam, Burma and even Gautamalaya or the land of Gautama in Central America.

A WORLD RELIGION.

While Buddhism was spread in ancient times by missionaries it is now expanding in an up-to-date scientific spirit in a number of countries. "The Buddhist period was the most moral in the history of India and its beneficial influence still makes itself felt." The Hindus have within recent years shown growing interest in the Arya Dharma of Lord Buddha. Buddhism is thus an Asiatic religion, having influence or connection, with other religions of the world and its position as such is of far-reaching importance. Besides the universal principles, Buddhism affords a wide scope for expansion not only among the peoples of the world but claims, to lead them to spiritual progress and world peace and unity.

The history of the introduction of Buddhism in the majority of Asiatic countries embodies a lengthy record full of oriental interest and matter for further research.

Scholars have ascertained that Buddhist literature is embodied in many languages. Buddhism is one of the religions which claims over a hundred vernaculars as the media of Buddhist evangelization. Recent researches made by different scholars and explorers, in Central Asia have enabled them to verify the fact that Buddhist manuscripts were written in Khotanese, Sogdian, Kuchean and other languages hitherto unknown to the world. Buddhist religion and literature thus enriched the vernaculars of a majority of the Asiatic countries.

BUDDHIST ART.

Buddhist Art and Architecture form an essential part of Buddhist religion and culture. Every Buddhist country had developed its own art. It is a proverbial fact that Buddhist missionaries took with them not only the message and scriptures of Lord Buddha but introduced art and architecture as well. Monasteries, hall, temples, individual residence, all were made museums of Buddhist art. Art succeeded in popularising Buddhist religion and culture. Volumes have been and will be written to elucidate the peculiar significance of Buddhist Art prevalent in different Buddhist states. The study of Buddhist art in which is ingrained the life and spirit of Buddhism is now a hobby among the scholars of the East and the West. The mystic representation of Buddhist principles by Buddhist symbols is of a far greater significance, of which the world needs more enlightenment.

SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.

To a large section, the popular notion appears to be that Buddhism is without science or is not a religion of science. But for the few writings by Paul Dahlke, Paul Carus and lately by a Swedish chemist, people hardly knew that Buddhism, like science, is based on practical experience. Centuries before the advent of scientists in the west, Buddhists had declared that matter is destructible, subject to change and could be manipulated for the services, of not merely man but all animals. Long before the discovery by medical scientists that there are millions of germ cells in living bodies, Lord Buddha had declared that there are 80,000 cells of germs in human bodies.

Lord Buddha everywhere declared that his was a religion for the living beings, be they divine, human, or animal. He wanted a universal doctrine for the enlightenment and emancipation of the universe. His was not to be a sect-ridden, caste-ridden selfish doctrine with air-tight compartments. His was a pure, perfect message of cosmopolitanism, Buddhism was for all; all could read, understand, and practise it. All nations, all countries, all nationals could, without fear of crossing the wire-entangled frontiers, follow this Aryan Sanatana Dharma, as Lord Buddha himself called it.

BINDING PRINCIPLE

Another principle that functioned in the propagation of Buddhism all over Asia was that of universal brotherhood and universal sisterhood, universal oneness or love for all. Every country, island, or province is under the spiritual care of another. All the men and women of the world or worlds are brothers and sisters. Mutual respect, mutual good-will, mutual welfare bound the world of males and females as brothers and sisters. All people have the same human conditions, trials, and tribulations. It is this higher principle that binds the Asiatic countries to the Buddhaksaetra or the land of Buddha. The Buddhists of Asia have ultimate goal Nirvana. Another element of Buddhist doctrine that links the aspirant with the living world and the Asiatic Buddhists with the Asiatic peoples, is mercy or the sympathetic consciousness that all living beings are subject to the same phenomena, to the inevitable tribulations of life.

INDIA'S GLORY.

India reached the zenith of her glory during the Buddhist period. In Ceylon the mighty achievements of their ancestors in various fields of activity were all associated with Buddhism. In Japan it has been the kindly foster-mother of art and science. There can never be a conflict between science and religion so far as Buddha's teachings are concerned. The Buddha Dharma contains no speculations as to the origin of things and first causes.

CENTRAL FORCE.

Buddhism thus is the central force that can bring about a spiritual and cultural unity amongst the Asiatic nations. Viewed from literary, linguistic, spiritual, philosophic, and cosmopolitan standpoints, Buddhism has in it the cream of Asiatic culture that can lead to better and higher unity. It is the soul-force of Asia that will cement the East and the West, and will make a spiritual conquest over the whole world.

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MARWARI CHAMBER PROTESTS

Patently Unjust To Exclude Body Composed Of 213 Well-known Merchants

Seth Lachhmandass Daga, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., has issued the following statement to the Press:

The Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has considered the Report of the Delimitation Committee and authorised me to state that so far as its proposals for the representation of Indian Commerce and the constitution of its electorate are concerned the report is unsatisfactory and disappointing.

My Chamber is pained to find that the Committee has completely ignored the just and legitimate claims of its members for a recognised place in the scheme of representation of Indian commerce in the new constitution. The attitude adopted by the Committee is neither reasonable nor fair and the statements it has chosen to make regarding the importance of the bodies other than those to which seats have been allotted are obviously ill-founded and unjust.

The main question at issue was whether any of the associations who had asked for the right of representation were by virtue of their importance and of the interests represented by them, deserving of a recognised place in the representation of Indian commerce, whether alone or jointly with any other body. But, instead of tackling this main question and suggesting an equitable solution, the Committee seems to have proceeded on the assumption that the old arrangement for the representation of Indian commerce, which was evolved over a decade ago at the time of the introduction of Montague reforms, can satisfy the changed conditions of to-day when the various sections of the commercial community have much advanced both in organisation and consciousness.

If the Delimitation Committee had cared to thoroughly investigate the claims advanced by my Chamber I have no doubt that their legitimacy would have been recognised. As the public of Bombay is well aware, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce came into existence in 1913 in order to fulfil a want that was widely felt. It is scarcely necessary to mention that its career as an actively functioning Chamber of Commerce has been one of progressive utility to its members in particular and the mercantile community in general. I have no doubt that apart from the important and useful facilities my Chamber affords to its members and others in day to-day trade operations, its service in the capacity of a watch dog of Indian commercial interests is sufficiently wellknown to need illustration.

A scheme of representation, which completely excludes from its frame-work a Chamber of Commerce with a membership strength of 213 wellknown merchants owing large capital resources, engaged in widespread commercial operations and intimately connected with various important industries, is patently unjust.

I am sure that it is not yet too late to undo the wrong done to my Chamber. Government will be soon considering the Report of the Delimitation Committee. It is, therefore, my earnest request to the Government of Bombay to go into this part of the Committee's recommendations with special care and not to accept its proposals without modifying them so as to fairly meet the legitimate grievances of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Nagpur's New Weekly

NAGPUR, August 16.

The first issue of the "Independent" a weekly English paper of Nagpur, was published yesterday. The paper has been started in memory of the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar and will conform to the Congress policy.

The paper has been well-received in the political circles of Nagpur.—United Press.

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON HER WOMANHOOD

Well-known Theosophist On Responsibility Of Mother

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the local Theosophic Society, arrangement has been made to enable Mr. Harjiwan Kalidas Mehta, the well-known Theosophist to deliver a series of lectures in the local Lakhaji Memorial Hall, in the following orders: 11th Sunday. Addressing a woman's gathering in the local Vanita Vishram said that the responsibility of a mother in the breeding and education of the child was a thousand times greater than that of a father or a teacher. He emphasised that women were the real nation-builders and the future of India was fully bound up with them.

Sir C. Lalimer, A.G.G., Western India States Agency performed the opening ceremony of "Lalimer Bridge," on the river Gondale at Kotada-Sanghani on Wednesday last before a large gathering.

"INDIA MUST WITHDRAW FROM LEAGUE"

Notice Of Resolution To Be Moved At Assembly Simla Session

SIMLA, August 16.

Sj. Akhil Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved by him during the ensuing Simla session of the Assembly:—

(1) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate steps for the withdrawal of India from the League of Nations (Geneva.)

(2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate and effective steps be taken to counter-act the anti-Indian propaganda now on foot in different countries to lower the Indians and the Indian civilisation in the estimation of the world and to acquaint all countries with the true and the real conditions in India.

(3) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate steps be taken to amend the Indian Penal Code and other laws for abolishing the sentence of death.

(4) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in Council to relieve unemployment in the country.

(5) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to remove or cause to be removed the ban on the Abhoy Ashram.

(6) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to release forthwith all political prisoners now under detention without trial.—United Press.

FOR ARTICLE ON QUETTA

Security Demanded From Madras Press Keeper And Publisher

MADRAS, August 17.

Notices were served by the Madras Government on Mr. K. Santhanam, keeper of the Indian Express Press, at which "Dhinamani", a vernacular daily of Madras is being printed, and Mr. S. V. Swamy, the publisher of the "Dhinamani", demanding a security of Rs. 2,000, from each, under sub-section 3 of section 3 of the Indian Press (Emergency powers) Act of 1931 for publishing an article on Quetta earthquake in its issue of June 19, 1935.—United Press.

LONDON GETS HOT FOR INDIAN "SWAMIS"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The recent increase in the number of Indian religious leaders commonly designed as Swamis and their activities are receiving the special attention of the Home Office authorities.

About two years ago an Indian Yogi who had made many disciples was warned off by Scotland Yard authorities and had to leave by 'plane to avoid as was reported, unwelcome developments.

It is believed that the causes under investigation relate to impositions under religious cloak on unwary disciples, some of whom are complaining to the authorities against false religious pretences and securing money to that end.—United Press.

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EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from page 6.)

employed section of the population.

Political And Economic Imperialism

If with nations of relatively equal strength hostilities are not immediately resorted to, merely because commercial negotiations for exclusive advantage do not always succeed, the search for "Markets" in weaker or less developed countries is a fruitful ground for maintaining such activities. There is not much room left in the present-day world for "Colonising" fresh territory. But the adventures of Japan in China, or of Italy in Abyssinia, are eloquent of the basic motive inspiring this search for markets. The world's population is, in comparison to the potential resources of the earth, and to the possibilities of human ingenuity and intelligence, by no means excessive. But it is wofully maldistributed. There are regions of the world with scarcely one individual per square mile of territory; and there are others where 500 or 600 per square mile is the average of a country's density of population. Not all the sparsely populated areas of the world's surface are necessarily unproductive; and even deserts and mountains can be made to yield sustenance for man armed with modern science. Still, the people in such regions are as anxious to keep out others from occupying and developing their territories now remaining waste, as older and more thickly populated parts with traditional loves and hates towards their neighbours. "Colonising" in the older sense being all but impossible, the demand for concessions in weaker or less developed communities is nowadays the principal form of Nationalist Imperialism; and to back such demands adequately, warlike preparedness is indispensable.

War.

And War itself is not regarded as an abnormal or undesirable feature of human life. In fact, official as well as academic declarations of Mussolini and Hitler, the acknowledged High Priests of the Fascist Church, distinctly hold up War as the natural activity of Man. It is the vindication of his manhood, and the privilege of his patriotism. Their party is avowedly organised as a militarist machine; and they make no secret of their intention to turn the State they rule into a thoroughly militarist unit, believing in War, preparing for war, ready for war. That every resort to armed hostilities means a confession of the bankruptcy of human civilisation; that the assertion and vindication of one's just rights by brute force argues a profound defect in the "rights" themselves is flatly denied by the elect of the Fascist Creed. Mussolini would rather war with half the world than submit to arbitration his quarrel with Abyssinia. Hitler would leave the League of Nations rather than forego the right to arm, to threaten and to fight. Japan would trample under foot the covenant signed willingly rather than miss the chance of swallowing Manchukuo. Perhaps the Fascist primates need to keep popular attention in their own countries fixed on external objectives, so as to spare the local government from introspection or criticism as much as possible. And because neighbours are also uncivilised enough to provide good excuses for countries like Italy or Germany or Japan to keep up a militarist regime for fear of national annihilation or disintegration, the vicious circle goes on ever merrily, and the real advancement of mankind is delayed or defeated to that extent.

(To Be Continued).

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KRISHNA TALKIES DUBASH THEATRE.

NIMBKAR CASE POSTPONED

MADRAS, August 17.

The sedition case against Mr. R. S. Nimbkar has been postponed to August 29.

Mr. Nimbkar is leaving tonight for Bombay reaching there on Monday morning, to attend the High Court to appear in person in connection with the appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay against the acquittal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of seven labour leaders who were charged under the Trade Disputes Act.—United Press

SHOULD INDIA WITHDRAW FROM LEAGUE?

Indian Champion Of Geneva Replies To Subhas Bose

MASULIPATAM, Aug. 17.

Mr. Lanka Sathyam, Director, Andhra League of Nations Union, in a statement to the United Press, offers criticism to the statement issued by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from Karlsbad to the United Press, urging India's withdrawal from the League of Nations. The following is the reply:—

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's statement to the United Press from Karlsbad which is widely published in India is stimulating to read. But I have to confess that even though Mr. Bose's service to the Motherland is recognised his statement to the United Press urging India's withdrawal from the League is not at all convincing. Mr. Bose said that we are contributing 16,66,205 gold francs as annual contribution to the up-keep of the League, and says that India has not derived any advantage by her membership and therefore suggests that India must withdraw from the League. Mr. Bose says that we do not know much about the League of Nations even though we are contributing such a big sum to the League expenditure. It is true, to some extent, to say, that all the educated people in India do not know much about the League. But those who care to know about world politics, do know about India and the consequences of her membership in the League.

NOT CONVINCING.

Mr. Bose continued and said that "in the light of the above facts I ask my countrymen if it is worthwhile for India to waste her meagre resources in maintaining this Geneva White Elephant." He also quoted the example of Costa Rica, Brazil, Japan and Germany who withdrew from the League, and says that they are flourishing without the help of the League. Obviously, it means that India must follow in the footsteps of these countries. This argument is not at all convincing.

I agree with Mr. Bose and every educated man in India also agrees with him in saying that India's representation at Geneva is far from satisfactory. There has been lot of discontent in India about this improper representation and the delegations to the League Assembly and other Conferences have urged that India must more properly be represented. But Mr. Bose does not know the fact that the Indian Delegation led by Sir Muhammed Habibullah and Sir B. L. Mitter, urged on the League authorities that India must be more properly represented. The Indian Merchants Chamber urged upon the Government of India to represent to the League Secretariat about the inadequate representation of Indian interests at Geneva. Questioned in the Assembly last year by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member said, that there are 9 Indians employed at Geneva. But Mr. Bose says that there is no Indian at the Court of International Justice, at the Hague and we welcome the proposal to appoint Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to a vacant seat on the Court.

NO ISOLATION, PLEASE.

"The Delegations that are sent by the different Governments to Geneva from time to time always use their influence with the Secretary-General in order to better the lot of their own nationals at Geneva. This does not happen in the case of Indian employees, because the Indian Delegation to Geneva do not consider it necessary to bother their heads about the fate of Indian employees there" continued Mr. Bose. No doubt, I agree with the first part of Mr. Bose's concluding paragraph. But I cannot subscribe to his view about the Indian Delegation. If Mr. Bose would kindly go through the proceedings of the League Assembly and the speeches of the Indian Delegations, I am sure he would change his opinion on the matter.

But, we cannot agree with Mr. Bose in spite of our nationalism, that we have to lead an isolated life from the rest of the world. It is out of question to say that we should live outside the international comity. The League of Nations is far from perfect. It is our duty to make it perfect and India's place has given her some status. We wish for the day when Free India would take a more honoured place in the comity of International Relationship. As the Rt. Hon. Sreenivas Sastry said, in 1927 India has got enormous stake in the currents and cross-currents of International politics. Therefore, it is quite evident that India must go on with the times and India must take her proper place in the self-respecting Nations who are members of the League; and in the comity of nations if the League disappears from the scene of history. But, there is no point in saying that we are spending our meagre resources to keep the Geneva White Elephant in form.

My deep-rooted conviction is that India must be a member in the League because what she pays towards the expenses of preserving peace and fostering good understanding between nations is nothing compared to the fabulous wealth spent on the army in India. So it would be worthwhile for Mr. Bose who is an internationalist not to bother himself about six lakhs of rupees spent on the League by India. But he must urge upon the people and the Government to cut down the expenditure of the army maintained in India. Mr. Bose would be doing India a greater service if he brings India into contact with the nations of Europe and the world, by asking her sons to become international in outlook and character but not intransigent nationalists. I think Mr. Bose's service would be much more appreciated when he fulfils this mission to India's advantage.—United Press.

"PURIFYING" HINDUSTANI

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

A novel method of purifying Hindustani is reported to have been adopted by one cultured group of Allahabad, namely, that any of the group adulterating Hindustani discourse with English words within the precincts of the Association buildings will be fined one pice per word.—United Press.

This Menace To Freedom Of Press Must Go

(Continued from page 10.)

four the Assembly passed the Press (Emergency Powers) Bill. I do not know what the majority of the non-official Indian elected members thought, but if any section of them were under the belief that the Government would, in the actual operation of the Act, limit it to its avowed objective, which was to control writings inciting to violence or murder, they were sadly mistaken. They had given the Government an inch as they thought, but they were soon to discover that the Government would take an ell from them. This happens whenever the Legislature has been persuaded to arm the executive with extraordinary powers in the good faith that these powers would not be abused. As a matter of fact, these powers have almost invariably been abused. One very striking illustration of such abuse of powers has been furnished only recently in the action of the Government of India in demanding securities and forfeiting the securities of a large number of papers throughout India for having published news or having commented upon the Government measures taken in connexion with the earthquake disaster at Quetta. The action has been taken in every case under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act. The offending writings were an encouragement neither of terrorism nor of Civil Disobedience. There was no emergency that could justify such summary and swift action. If the papers had by their comments or by the news that they had published excited hatred or contempt of the Government or committed any other offence, the ordinary law was there and the ordinary legal machinery was available for the Government to move and have the offending newspapers punished. But this obvious course was not adopted and since the Press Act was near at hand, it was applied to punish the offending newspapers. The temptation to use extraordinary powers has always proved irresistible to the bureaucracy. I would therefore earnestly request the members of the Legislative Assembly, when they will be asked to re-enact the Press (Emergency Powers) Act on the expiry of its term even in a modified or milder form, to remember what has happened in the past. They have a precedent in the Princes' Protection Bill, the introduction of which was refused by the Assembly. The Viceroy had to certify the Bill and had it passed by the Council of State.

Plea Of Emergency

It is interesting to note that almost every time that an instalment of Reforms has been granted us to take us slowly but surely on to responsible government, the necessity for an emergent Ordinance or an Act has been acutely felt. Thus the Press Act of 1910 came in the wake of the Minto-Morley Reforms. A whole series of Ordinances kept the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms at a top speed. Now that a further and much bigger instalment of Reforms is proposed to be granted to us, proposals are ready for the renewal of the measures of which the muzzling of the press is one. Every Reform has precipitated an emergency and emergent measures have been devised to make the working of the Reforms smooth.

Whether the Reforms will take us or are taking us to the goal of responsible government or Swaraj we know not, but of this we are sure that our minds have been prepared by a long course of discipline under the rigours of the extraordinary laws for the reception and toleration of undiluted autocracy.

Demands Of Journalists

Our demands are that the Press (Emergency Powers) Act, as it has been amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1934 and the States' Protection Act, 1934, should not be renewed in any shape or form, and that press censorship and all interferences with the discretion of the editors in the publication of news and comments should be done away with. The Press should be left to take the consequences of the violation of the ordinary laws of the land. It should be as free as the press in Great Britain and enjoy all the privileges which the British Press enjoys.

If despite all protest, the Press Act is renewed in anything like its present shape or form, we members of the Press should take concerted action for the defence of our just liberty. The Conference will devise adequate measures and advise the members of the Press in the event of the protest we may register here being ignored. But I take the liberty of offering the following suggestions for your consideration:—

(i) A ceaseless propaganda should be carried on in the columns of all newspapers and periodicals of India against the iniquities of the press laws;

(ii) A systematic propaganda should be conducted in foreign countries to educate world opinion as to the iniquity of curbing the liberty of the press in India;

(iii) In the matter of publication of news that is correct and should be published in public interest, the Calcutta editors and editors of newspapers of other important towns and cities should have previous consultation and publish the news if thought fit simultaneously;

(iv) No paper should seek the "advice" of the Press Officer if the post of such Officer is not abolished, on any matter;

(v) Editors and representatives of papers should refuse to comply with the request or order of the Press Officer to see him. He should be asked to give his "advice" in writing;

(vi) Newspapers and periodicals should refuse to publish official communications that are not news;

(vii) The victims of the Press Act should be rendered moral and financial support.

I have by no means given an exhaustive idea of what we can and should do. Perhaps it would be said that whatever we might do would be of no avail. But I feel that we, the members of the Press, should stand on our self-respect and refuse to acquiesce in methods that have been devised to debase and degrade us not merely in our own estimation but also in the estimation of the public. I believe I am disclosing no secret when I say that part at least of our present position of helplessness is due to the failure on our part to act jointly and the handle that we have given to the Press Officer to exploit our desire to save our own selves on the suicidal principle that each one is for himself, the devil may take the hindmost. If we could act more in co-operation amongst ourselves and in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence, we could, even under the rigours of the Press Act, publish a good deal in public interest that we have not been able to do and cannot do now.

The course of action I have outlined, I ask you to believe me, is suggested by my own experience not merely as a journalist intimately connected with a widely circulated daily newspaper. The workings of the Press Act and the actions of the Press Officer have come to my knowledge not simply because of this connexion. As one who has been for many years the Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association and as the present President of that body, I have been closely in touch with the editors of almost all the leading papers of Calcutta and the facts I have stated are gleaned from unimpeachable sources. The course of action I have suggested for my brother journalists, particularly those responsible for the conduct of the policy of the papers is, I am fully convinced, calculated to vindicate our rights and secure for us, to some extent at least, a degree of latitude even under the rigours of the Press Act and the whims and caprices of press censorship.

"Freedom Of Press, Life Breath Of Enlightened Democracy"

Leaders Send Messages Wishing Success To All-India Journalists' Conference

CALCUTTA, August 17.

The following messages among others sympathising with the objects of the All-India Journalists' Conference and wishing success to it have been received from distinguished journalists and public men from all parts of India:—

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose—"I am glad to learn that an All-India Journalists' Conference is going to be held I heartily sympathise with the objects of the Conference. I think that the All-India Journalists Association should affiliate to the International organisation of journalists and send representatives to their Congress every year. The International Congress of Journalists is held every year and in different countries by rotation. Even if a representative cannot come out from India every year, those who are in Europe or may be in Europe at the time, could be requested to attend on behalf of the Indian Journalists. I should like to draw the attention of all Indian journalists to this matter because they could thereby bring up their questions before the Press of the World."

PRESS ACT MUST GO.

Mr. C. F. Andrews—"My own experience has been that the Emergency Press Act has already led to a definitely harmful curtailment of the freedom of the Press in very important political matters. Editors have been unable to say in public the things which they honestly believe. Such a Press Act would never be tolerated for a single moment in a free country like France or England. It gives dictatorial powers to the administration such as are used in countries under dictator and not in democratic country where the right of the Press to express its opinion has always been regarded as one of the main pillars of national liberty. Though I shall not be present, I shall most earnestly pray for the success of the Conference and do my utmost to make known in the London Press and among the London Editors the extreme gravity of the crisis through which the Press in India is passing."

MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE.

George Lansbury, Opposition Leader, British Parliament—"Wish Conference greatest possible success. May we urge upon you to increase your efforts for maintaining peace of the world especially in the troubled conditions in the East. It lies greatly in the hand of journalists to create atmosphere of good fellowship and good-will which are the only sure way to secure universal peace."

Dr. M. A. Ansari—"I am sorry it would not be possible for me to be present at the Conference, but I sincerely wish every success to the meeting."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar—"I have full sympathies with the objects of the Conference. I am confident, that under the able presidentship of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Conference will devise ways and means to fight successfully the threatened re-enactment of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act."

CONGRESS M.L.A'S. ASSURANCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman—"Hope the Conference will give correct national and patriotic lead to Indian journalism. Wish Conference success."

Mr. S. Satyamurthi—"I entirely agree with your demand for the repeal of the Act and regulations fettering the press in its legitimate activities. On behalf of the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly, I may assure you that we shall always do our best to promote these objects. I sincerely send you my best wishes for the success of the Conference."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar—"I have noted the importance of the business which you are placing before the Conference, and I do hope you will have success in your effort."

Mr. M. S. Aney—"Wish Conference complete success."

Mr. Akhil Dutt—"The importance of the subjects proposed to be discussed at the Conference cannot be too much emphasised. They are important not only to the cause of journalism but also to the entire population of India. I wish the Conference all success."

"LIFE BREATH OF DEMOCRACY."

Mr. Asaf Ali—"I sincerely support the objects of your Conference. Freedom of the Press is the life breath of enlightened democracy."

Sardar Sant Singh—"By the passing of the Government of India Act in utter disregard of the wishes of the Indians of all schools of thought, the Indian freedom movement enters into a new phase of struggle. It will rest on the journalists of the country to give her the right lead at this critical juncture. I pray for Divine blessings to the deliberations of the Conference."

PLEA FOR COMBINED ACTION.

Mr. Sri Prakash—"As things stand in India to-day, it seems to me almost impossible to run a paper which can at all be regarded as independent. The Government has become unusually sensitive to criticisms and in everything it smells sedition and even terrorism. I only hope that your Conference will help in focussing the ideas of Indian journalists regarding their position in public life with a view to combined action."

Mr. Devadas Gandhi—"You have my very best wishes for the success of the Conference."

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena—"I am in full sympathy with the aims and objects of your Conference. I need not assure you that your Conference can always count on me for whatever service I can render it."

Pt. Nilkanta Das—"Free expression of thought and unfettered propaganda are the main factors of the real education of the people. At present in this country there is free scope for neither. Wish all success to your Conference."

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta—"I wish the Conference every success."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Kalinath Roy, Editor, the "Tribune" of Lahore also have wired regretting their absence and wishing the Conference every success.

Similar messages have been received from several others also.—United Press.

Trade Unions Not Recognised As Constituencies

Madras Delimitation Committee On Labour Representation

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Madras Delimitation Committee Report with summary of the Government decisions thereon has been released for publication to-day.

The Government accept the view of the majority committee that there should be as many single member constituencies as possible but are unable to accept the recommendation that a cumulative system of voting should be adopted in two-member constituencies and prefer a single non-transferable vote.

The Government consider that trade unions should not be recognised as constituencies for election of representative of labour and favours one seat being allotted to constituency formed of all railway workers of the presidency, the other five seats being filled by election in territorial constituencies formed in such a way as to comprise areas with the largest number of factory and industrial workers.

The Government invite representations on the committees report before Sept. 7.—A. P.

"ENCROACHMENT ON SUBJECTS' LIBERTY"

Will Rutlam Durbar Institute Impartial Inquiry?

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, August 17.

The evergrowing feelings of resentment over the recent arrest of Mst. Kanchanbas and Seth Shaitanmal and their detention without trial were voiced at a meeting held at Khandwa of the Central India States Subjects Committee when a resolution embodying the protest of the Committee against the unwarranted encroachment on the liberty of subjects, and demanding an impartial inquiry into the conduct of officials was passed and a copy of the resolution forwarded to the State.

OFFICIAL & SOCIAL

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad, at Government House on Saturday.

Major General W.L.O. Twiss arrived at Government House on Saturday.

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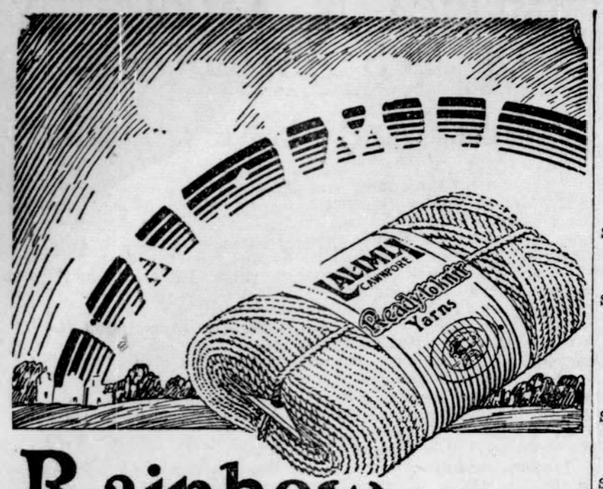

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THE BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,

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Bajpai's Temporary Appointment

SIMLA, AuCg. 17.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant Sir Jagadish Prasad, leave on private affairs for three months and 20 days with effect from September 20 or any subsequent date.

During his absence Sir Girjashankar Bajpai will act as a temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and will hold the charge of the department of Education, Health and Lands.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S S Gamaria, Capt. T W Wordhingham, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Calcutta, via Tuticorin.

S S Vasna, Capt. J. Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Basra via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S S Skuld, Capt. R Methasel. Agents F F Campbell and Co., for Bangkok via Colombo.

S S Vasna, Capt. J Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Karachi.

S S Gamaria, Capt. T W Wordhingham, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S S Bhadur, Capt. H H Gibson, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Java via Tuticorin.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S S Conte Verde for Italian Ports.

S S Mayebashi Maru for China and Japan Ports.

S S City of Baroda for European Ports via Karachi.

S S Rajput for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S S Argun Maru for China and Japan Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 17.

2 City of Kobe. 2743, Karachi, 19-8, J Finlay and Co.

5 Col-di-Lana 3709, Karachi 18-8, L Triestino.

7 Elysia, 4211, Bhavnagar, 20-8, Grahams Trading Co.

9 Mirzapore 4135, Japan 25-8 M M and Coy.

14 Takliwa 3742, Durban 21-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gamaria, 3232, Karachi, 17-8, M M and Co.

3 Barpeta, 1892, Basra, 21-8, M M and Coy.

8 Bahadur 3397, Rangoon 18-8, T Morrison and Coy.

9 Skuld, 649, Bangkok, 18-8, F F Campbell & Co.

15 Hashemi 298, M'Coast, 20-8, S Hassum & Co.

16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Jalaputra, 3113, Moulmein, 17-8, Scindia S N Co.

F Jehangir 2157, Jeddah, 19-8, T. Morrison and Co.

K Saraswati 443, NF, NF, B. S. N. & Co.

M Howra, 4096, N F, N F, M M & Co.

Overside M Varsova, 1955, N F, N F, M M and Co.

N Goalpara 3216, N F, 21-8 M M and Coy.

Q Indira, 278 M'Coast NF Malabar S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.

Burdwan, 16-8, M. M. & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Baroda 18-8 Killick Nixon & Co.

Clan Ogilvy 24-8 J Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.

City of Corinth 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Vasna 17-8, M M and Co.

FROM GENOA

General Pelitel, 22-8, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 21-8 L Edwards.

FROM SYDNEY.

Mooltan 17-8, P & O S N Co.

FROM KOBE

Mayebashi Maru, 15|8, N Y Kaisha.

Atlantic Maru, 19|8, O S Kaisha

Lisbon Maru, 23|8, N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesan Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.

Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.

Jeypore 20-8 M M & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

Stroviken 16-8 Scindia S N Co.

Golkunda 20-8, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Mooltan, 17|8, P and O S N Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.

Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

Masula, 14|8, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Corinth 28-8 F F Campbell & Co.

Pres Adams 23-8 F F Campbell & Co.

FOR BASRA.

Barpeta 21-8. M. M. & Co.

Vasna, 22-8. M. M. & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Verde, 20-8 L Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, 17-8, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR KOBE

Mantai Maru, 22-8, O. S. Kaisha.

Argun Maru, 28-8, O. S. Kaisha.

Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa 21-8, M. M. & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Rajput (boats) 16-8-35

„ Gamaria 17-8-35

„ Dayawati 17-8-35

„ Col-diLana 15-8-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S.S. Mooltan for Alexandretta:—60 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—63 bales cotton fancy drill A H Diab; 1980 bags groundnut oil cakes V Naranji & Co; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes and 1200 bags groundnut oil cakes A Saher and Co; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton fly and 40 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Glasgow:—100 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai; 1253 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 725 bags groundnut oil cakes V Naranji and Co.; 1,780 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy|

S S Col-di-Lana for Genoa:—2215 bags linseed bold M Bhuta and Co.; 200 tons coal iron scrap Graham Gabriel.

For Leghon:—16 bales hosiery waste cuttings Cox & Kings.

For Marseilles:—3500 bags Indian castor seed and 3840 bags groundnut seed K Devchand and Co; 3999 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal and Co.

S S Skuld for Boston:—35 bales dry salted Indian goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—67 bales Indian wool raw C Lister and Co.

S S Conte Verde for Trieste:—30 bales cotton yarn Central India S W Works Co; 55 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co; 58 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co; 62 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Co.

For Venice:—181 bags country silk waste Gorio Ltd.

S S Burdwan for Hongkong:—25 bales Indian condiments Owen & Okell.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Co.

S S Baroda for Liverpool:—83 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas & Co.

For Manchester:—59 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 32 bales cotton raw B Karsondas and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Osaka:—600 bundles tin clipping Ali Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—370 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw G S Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

S S Varela, Agents M M and Co., from Basrah:—500 bags barley; 37 bags dry dates; 10 bags earth; 42 bags sheep skins.

From Karachi:—372 bags kishmish; 1238 bags wheat; 248 bags poppy seed; 99 bags dry fruit; 34 bags almonds; 30 cases pest fish; 100 bags wheat flour; 50 bags gram; 43 bags raw rice; 40 bags googar; 101 bags canneri seed; 153 bags muth grain; 28 bags chori grain.

S S Gazana, Agents M M and Co; from Bassein:—28598 bags rice; 600 bags paddy.

From Madras:—83 boras cotton waste.

From Tuticorin:—12 bales senna leaves; 108 bales cotton yarn; 55 bales cotton waste; 60 cases colour matches; 18 bags cardamom seed.

From Cochin:—60 bundles wood buttons; 95 bags sandal wood; 208 chests tea.

From Calicut:—108 jottas coir yarn; 450 bags cocoanuts; 90 chests tea.

INDIAN STORES DEPT. IN LONDON

Govt. Will Announce Their Decision In A Week

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 17

The otherwise smooth and friendly atmosphere of the Public Accounts Committee was disturbed a little yesterday by arguments in favour, or against the retention of the Indian Stores Department in London which is costing Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

It may be remembered that for long the Assembly had been pressing Government to abolish the London Department and make its activities subordinate to the Indian Stores Department. Hitherto the Government had been resisting this attempt though it realized the force of opposition's argument in favour of abolition.

I understand that Government of India have now reached a decision on the point and that this will be announced in a week. In view of this the Public Accounts Committee is reported to have deferred their decision. Sir James Grigg who is presiding over the Committee proceedings has welcomed various discussions and has shown readiness to accept most of the suggestions of the opposition members for such changes and improvements as are proposed in the interest of purity of finance.

CASTE HINDU VIOLENCE ON HARIJANS

Gujarat Sevak Sangh Secretary Describes Kavitha Incident

The Secretary of Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmathi, writes:—

In view of the recently published consolidated resolution of the Government of Bombay regarding equal rights of the Harijans to make use of the public schools, dharmashalas, etc., the Harijans of Kavitha in Ahmedabad District approached the village school teacher and requested him to admit five Harijan students to the school. They had the support of half a dozen families of the High class people. The rest of the people revolted against this and withdrawing their children from the school without an exception declared a very strong boycott of the Harijans and their sympathisers. The boycott consists of:

(1) Not employing Harijans as labourers.

(2) Not giving them food stuff, etc.

(3) Not allowing facilities for grazing cattle of the Harijans, etc.

USE OF VIOLENCE

In spite of this Harijans taking courage kept on sending their children to the school. But the other side began to use physical force to overawe the Harijans by throwing stones when they passed.

On the night of the 13th instant a crowd of 200 people attacked the Harijan locality all of a sudden. The Harijans fled here and there to save their lives and some of the people who had gone to the locality tried to break open the houses and damaged the belongings of the Harijans. Some of the Harijans came to Ahmedabad for help.

Syt. Narahari Parikh of the Sabarmati Ashram and other sympathisers visited the place and tried to explain to the people the injustice that they were doing to the Harijans; but the people were slow to understand this.

SIMLA SHOCKED AT BLACKETT'S DEATH

But No Reference Made In Public Accounts Committee

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The news of Sir Basil Blackett's death has shocked everyone here. It is recalled that Sir Basil was in many ways the best Finance Member India has had, for it was he who produced prosperity budgets, remitted provincial contributions and abolished the Cotton Excise Duty. It was an open secret in Simla that Sir Basil Blackett personally favoured the Exchange rate being fixed at 1/4, but he was forced by the India Office to fight for 1/6 and did so in the teeth of opposition. Sir Basil was also prepared to accommodate the Swarajist point of view with regard to the Reserve Bank Bill, but in this instance also the India Office refused to go as far as Sir Basil wished to.

One of his great achievements was the manner in which he pleaded for the affairs of the Public Accounts Committee being conducted in the spirit of critical examination by the Opposition Parties and inaugurated a system under which he helped the Opposition members to make a searching examination of official witnesses. He even threw open the proceedings of the Committee to the Press which practice, however, was stopped by his successor.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly met to-day, but it seems that there was no reference to his death at its meeting. Nor has the Finance Department been closed. Possibly this will be done to-morrow. But according to the usual practice this should have been done to-day. I also understand that Sir Basil Blackett was one of the names under consideration for conducting the coming enquiry into the financial relations between the Provinces and the Centre. Every one here regrets that a career so useful to his country should have been cut short in such tragic circumstances.

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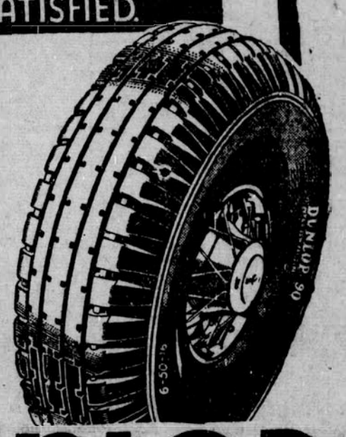

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DUNLOP

EXTRA LOW PRESSURE TYRES

MONSOON ACTIVE IN U. P.

General Rainfall In Konkan, Deccan And Hyderabad

POONA, Aug. 18.

Monsoon has been active in West United Provinces. Punjab Hills North West Frontier Province, North Baluchistan, Gujarat and Eeast Central Provinces.

It strengthened generally in Konkan and Deccan. Rainfall was nearly general in Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South East Madras.

Forecast.—Rainfall will continue widespread in Konkan, and interior of Peninsula and occur locally in West United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, North West Frontier, Punjab and Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning. Moderate to heavy rain will occur in and near Western Himalayas during next 36 hours.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 17310 miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at 7-28 Indian Standard Time on Saturday 17th August.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Aug. 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.9 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of shipş instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 18.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 (0.9 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

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BANK MANAGER SENT TO JAIL FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

CAWNPORE, Aug. 14.

The Manager of the Muslim Bank Cawnpore, Mr. Fida Hussain, had been arrested here, along with the treasurer Mr. Sardar Mohammad and the ledger-keeper Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, in connection with some embezzlement in the Muslim Bank.

They were all chalaaned in the Court of Mr. Nand Lal, Additional Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, who has delivered judgment.

Mr. Fida Hussain was awarded two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months further imprisonment.

Mr. Sardar Mohammad was sentenced to undergo one year's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months rigorous iment and Rs. 500 fine or in default 6 prisonment and Mr. Ghulam Mohammad to 18 months' rigorous imprisonmonths further rigorous imprisonment.

Ample Loans To Cotton Growers

YIELD IN AUGUST TO BE HIGHER

Rude Shock To Local Cotton Bulls

Bombay, Aug. 15.

A week of poor markets ends with values roughly a quarter of a cent lower.

The Bureau Report indicating a crop well in excess of average expectations and based upon the highest end-July yield per acre in ten years, was extremely well taken by a market that was obviously heavily short. Covering on a liberal scale and a broadening of trade price fixing were sustaining factors for a few days, but the absence of any immediate post-Bureau Loan announcement was too much for the market and a steady decline set in state Messrs. Langley and Co.

It was poor comfort to a highly expectant cotton trade to learn from Mr. Wallace himself that there was ample finance to take care of the present 12 cent loans and that if the market showed signs of being unable to deal with the crop movement in an orderly manner, ample loans would be given by a benign Government. His statement was far too indefinite and was indicative of a desire on the Administration's part to avoid any loan at all on the new crop unless a real break in prices seemed likely. Even in that event, we think we can read into his remarks little more than a willingness to give loans at the market rate.

HEDGE SELLING.

In the meantime, the hedge selling—held up in the hopes of a fixed price loan—has started in earnest and seems likely to continue on an ever increasing scale, while the weather has been just about as kind to the growing crop as it could be during the first half of this usually critical month. Even the one crop fear—a minor drought in Texas—has been relieved by the latest reports of rains in that area. If the yield per acre was 198.3 on July 31st it must be higher on August 15th.

Semi-electioneering speeches by Mr. Hoover, the Republican, and Mr. Huey Long, the advanced Democrat, have been taken as the first rumblings of a Political upheaval and more than ever does it seem likely that the present Administration will tread warily through the maze of economic experiments that surrounds them. We very much doubt their trying any further experiments in the near future.

It seems a reasonable assumption that the Administration are quite prepared to face a somewhat lower commodity price level as a natural corollary of their "controlled crop expansion" policy and, with a continuation of good weather and the prospect of greatly increased hedge selling ahead, it looks as though the trend of prices will be quite appreciably lower.

STAR GAZERS.

Locally, confidence in the prognostications of the star-gazers in favour of much higher prices, has received a rude shock and wholesale liquidation has been the order of the day. A very one-sided option position involved heavy sales from this quarter and as the level of Rs. 200 is approached this seems likely to increase and not diminish.

Export demand appears to have been brought to a complete standstill and this seems likely to continue until such time as our parity is allowed to become more attractive. The rush of short covering in the Broach July/August contract carried it to a premium of Rs. 26 over Broach April/May, but it has since eased to Rs. 19, leaving spot cotton well above any likelihood of export demand.

Domestic mills continue in the market for staple styles for 20s and 21s warp, and those mills who are holding off in expectation of relief from the present stiff basis on the expiry of the Broach July/August contract, seem likely to be disappointed as stocks of such styles are at a very low level both in quantity and in quality and the Sind crop will not be as early as is generally expected.

Long staple styles for 30s and upward have been in fair demand, but here sellers have been quite prepared to meet the demand.

The much needed fine weather has materialised to a certain extent in the Oomra districts and considerable relief is felt on this score. A continuation, however, is needed for another week or so. In other areas, crop reports continue satisfactory.

We favour sales in all steady markets—here and abroad.

DIGNITY OF INSURANCE WORK

Mr. Marathey's Address At Andhra Desh Insurance Agents' Conference

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. G. S. Marathey, Actuary, delivered on August 17 at the Andhra Desh Insurance Agents' Conference:—

It is not necessary to hide the fact that most of us are looking at our profession as a means of livelihood and earning money, and not in a spirit of philanthropy. However much may we talk about the sacred nature of the business of Insurance, in our daily practice we do not behave as saints scrupulously adhering to honesty and philanthropy. We do not desist from telling some plausible lies not exactly amounting to fraud or dishonesty, and if we can derive any advantage by letting another man remain in ignorance about some flaws or weak points, we prefered to let him remain like that rather than risk the loss of business. Practical morality is different from high spirituality, and I do not expect any one (even myself) to be much above the average.

SELF-INTEREST AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

This should not prevent us, however, from placing before us always the high ideal of social service which is a very important aspect of our business and in which no other business stands comparison with ours. If there is any profession which combines self-interest with social service, and gives the greatest opportunity for the spiritual evolution of the soul while doing our ordinary duties as bread-winners, it is the profession of Insurance. A person who follows this profession, particularly the profession of an agent, gets very valuable opportunities, not only of observing human psychology, but of doing a good turn every now and then by words of encouragement, solace, aspiration, thrift, fellow-feeling and patriotism. An agent can, if he desires to be one, be an angel who would be welcome in every household, but there is also the chance, not relatively small, that he may be a nuisance or a messenger of evil.

The attitude of the agent towards his work makes all the difference. If he is cheerful, patient, sincerely desirous of service, and honestly sympathetic, he may not only help others, but greatly help himself. He cannot, however, be all these if he does not believe in a high ideal, the ideal of increasing the value, as a means of social service, of his profession. Though Man has advanced greatly from a savage state, still there remains a very long journey to travel, and ills and evils befalling any individual are largely due to his drawbacks. The advancement is towards a feeling of universal brotherhood. Society at present is far more careful about the feelings and sentiments of its components than it was when it was in a savage condition, and the more any particular Society shows among its members the qualities of gentleness, co-operation, amicability, etc., the more it is said to be cultured. Hence one who wants to do real social service must always be watchful for spreading harmony and good will among his fellow members. This precept, however, is not so easy to observe as it is to lay down, and constant self-examination is necessary to see that one is on the right path, otherwise the good intentions of a person may, if not accompanied by discretion have exactly the opposite effect.

A REVOLUTIONARY INVENTION

It may safely be assumed that humanity has made a very great and rapid advance mostly in the direction of material welfare, by the development of intelligence during the last few centuries. This advance has been effected by various discoveries and inventions most of which are in the domain of physical science. Many of such inventions have been of a revolutionary nature. There is an invention outside the domain of physical science which may also be called revolutionary, and it is the invention of Insurance. Of course, it is not entirely a new thing and rudimentary ideas about it may be traced so long ago as at the time of the Law-giver Manu, but the modern form is so extraordinary, that it can be certainly called an invention.

VITAL TO EXISTENCE

It may be that because I am almost a fanatic in my belief in the sacredness of Insurance that I am feeling so much importance of this invention, but I do not help thinking that Insurance is as great a force in the development of wealth and prosperity as electricity has been in the development of mechanical science, nay, it is a force even greater. For, Insurance has now become more vital to the existence of an individual as a responsibe member of the society, than electricity can be, and it does not require any highly technical knowledge, such as electricity requires, to make its benefits available to every living person.

INSURANCE AS BUSINESS

Looking from a worldly point of view, Insurance is somewhat like shop-keeping. Those who carry on the business, take some money from others, sell them something, make profit and carry on their livelihood as other shop-keepers or merchants do. The goods that they sell is protection against the misfortune of early death. This is not generally clear to people, even to those who are making money by selling these goods.

If a person insures for 2000 and after two years proposes to the Company that his Insurance should be reduced to 1000 while the premium for the additional 1000 which he has already paid for the last two years should be utilised for the next two years' premiums, the Manager of the Company says 'no,' but he really does not understand why he should say 'no.' He is not able to explain that for two years the man has enjoyed cover against the risk of early death and, in the earlier years of a policy, this cover is very costly. The Manager simply says that it is against the rules, and when some policy-holder persists he refers him to the Actuary. This shows the necessity of more intelligent knowledge of Insurance among the profession in general.

Theoretically, therefore, Insurance like Banking, which deals in the goods called crediti, is a kind of shop-keeping, and like all other kinds of such business, it requires similar machinery, the most important of which is salesmen.

FAMILY OF COMPANY AND AGENTS.

The present Conference is a Conference of salesmen when the Insurance business is considered as a branch of commerce. The salesmen are as necessary for commerce as veins and arteries are for carrying on the functions of living body and it is absolutely necessary for the efficient functioning of the body that the work of these veins and arteries should be harmoniously co-ordinated with the work of the other functioning organs. They (agents) must be acknowledged as members of a family and their well-being must be looked after with the same scrupulous care as the well-being of the Insurance Companies which they represent. Insurance Companies, however, are apt to consider agents as an unavoidable nuisance.

The Managers do not show much sympathy with them, except so far as they find it absolutely necessary for bringing in business, neither do they think of showing any personal interest in the individuality of agents with a view to making them more capable and enthusiastic. The agents are treated somewhat like wage-earners: so long as they are serving the purpose of the Company they are kept, otherwise they are removed, to be replaced by others who show greater promise.

When a Company is progressing, the progress is due partly to its improved financial condition but also partly due to its increasing reputation, and the agents do a great deal towards building up that reputation. They do not get, however, advantage of the increased prosperity of the Company if they cease to be agents. This hardly seems reasonable. No way has yet been found of acknowledging and providing for these claims except so far as it can be said to be included in payment of renewal commission. I have an idea that a portion of the surplus at every Valuation of a Company should be set apart for being distributed among all past and present agents of the Company. This idea, however, shall have to be properly developed before it can be introduced in the constitution of Insurance Companies.

QUALIFICATION OF AGENTS.

This brings me to the qualifications of an agent. In the first place an agent must have knowledge and information; without these he shall have to resort to ambiguous or deceitful words and will spoil his own case. The knowledge is to be of two kinds, general and professional. In the latter he has to be as exact and thorough as possible. In the former he must know sufficiently as much as to make a good impression within his field of work. He must be able to understand the psychology, or the working of the mind, of those to whom, he meets. This is necessary for deciding what and how much he should say. Some people talk too much while others talk too little. Both of these methods may be successful according to the temperament of the speaker and of the person to whom he speaks, but the most important thing is, to be most effective. One must know, what may be called the vulnerable point, that is the point which most appeals to the hearer. Thirdly, an agent must have a strong will which includes a capacity for hard work. An agent must never be disspirited. He will then find that there is a law of nature which keeps him supplied with business on a scale which may be expressed by an average. This average can be kept up and increased.

HOW TO ATTAIN THEM

These three essentials, knowledge, understanding and work, are not very easy things to obtain. Incessant endeavour and self-examination are necessary. For know edge, a constant study of standard books and current literature must be kept up. For understanding, a daily diary of retrospection and noting of mistakes should be written before retiring at night. For work, a register of visits with regular correspondence and keeping accounts is very useful. In the case of all three, observation and intercourse with others who are equals and betters is of great value. From this point of view an organization like an Association of Agents would be very valuable. I think an Association was started here, three years ago, and if it has not been successful there is no reason to be disheartened. You must try again keeping in mind the causes of the failure of the previous attempt.

NEW LEGISLATION.

We are hearing that some new legislation for Insurance is pending. We have no idea what will be the nature of this legislation. We are hoping that it will be such as to give protection to the Indian Companies, as against foreign Companies, but considering certain sections of the Government of India Act recently passed. I wonder how far such legislation will be really useful. The legislation is more likely to lay down certain rules imposing restrictions on all Insurance Companies. Whatever these restrictions may be I would not be afraid of them. If they are really hard, they can but cause temporary hardship but they cannot stay the progress of Indian Insurance, unless they make it easy for foreign Companies to work here with greater advantage, which contingency, however, is not very likely. The principal thing worth consideration for us is whether any restrictions would be imposed upon individuals wishing to work as agents of Insurance Companies. There may be something like the system of licences in America. I am not sure whether this will be a blessing or an evil. Much depends upon the restrictions themselves. We must defer judgment, however, till the legislation is announced, for I do not think such legislation will be enacted hurriedly.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 17.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Jan
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April.
NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 270 1/8
Banks selling T T 268 1/8
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 3/4 16th inst
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/8 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 17th inst.
Java/London 7.28 17th inst.
London/Paris 74.91 16th inst.
London/Belgium 29.41 1/2 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.17 3/4 16th inst
London/Italy 60.25 16th inst.
London/Berlin 12.31 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 16th inst.
London/New York 4.96 11/16 16th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/2 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-1 15th inst. £7-0-2 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 15th inst. 29 16th inst.
Silver Forward 28 15/16 15th inst. 29 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 15th inst. 65 3/4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 15th inst. 5/8 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 15th inst. 3/4 per cent 16th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

LONDON MARKET.
Standard Copper Cash (Byers) £32/8/9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £32/10
Standard Copper 3 months £32/15
Electrolytic copper £36
NEW YORK MARKET.
Blue Eagle 9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 75/8 cents.
BOMBAY MARKET.
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 35/8
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Nervousness In Bombay

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. London, dated July 31st:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,716,851 on the 24th instant, as compared with £192,716,841 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £57,606 in bar gold.

In the open market about £1,750,000 of bar gold was dealt with at the daily fixing. Price movements were again narrow, but there was more fluctuation in the premium over gold exchange parties.

The gold holding of the Bank of the Netherlands declined by about £17,500,000 during last week but the movement was arrested by the success of Dr. Colijn in forming a new Government. The guilder as a consequence improved in terms of sterling and the gold price here tended to harden slightly.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 22nd instant to mid-day on the 29th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1 223,916
British India	243,941
Australia	397,200
Canada	100,000
Germany	21,795
Netherlands	1,243,099
France	12,448
Switzerland	19,048
Chile	42,052
Other countries	15,527
	£3,319,026

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 862,742
Netherlands	170,240
France	489,006
Switzerland	1,340
U. S. A.	216,865
Venezuela	104,343
Other countries	973
	£1,845,509

An exceptionally large shipment was made from India last week, the s.s. "Carthage" which sailed from Bombay on the 27th instant carrying gold to the value of about £2,475,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

A steady tone has been maintained and, except for one day, the cash price ruled at 30.3|16d.

Selling on China account has again been a feature and there have been further liquidations by the Indian Bazaars and speculators, but the American Treasury readily absorbed offerings.

Some nervousness in the Bombay market was apparent on the 26th instant when the Bazaars made substantial re-sales here; this, however, proved only a temporary phase, as the same quarter sent buying orders the following day, prices rising to 30.3|8d. for cash and 30.1|2d. for two months delivery in consequence. The American Treasury did not follow the advance which was lost on the 29th instant—the next working day.

American support continues to give the market a steady appearance at the present level and holders appear to have a little more confidence.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 22nd instant to mid-day on the 29th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Aden & Dependencies	£ 11,155
British Malaya	2,515
Hongkong	268,997
Canada	7,950
Soviet Union	34,770
Germany	3,986
Netherlands	47,525
Belgium	9,745
France	18,180
Japan	338,816
Java	3,700
Iraq	3,400
Salvador	14,113
Argentine Republic	3,763
Irish Free State	3,000
Other countries	3,731
	£775,346

EXPORTS.

Irish Free State	£ 20,147
Channel Islands	2,000
Bombay—via other ports	7,950
France	883
Netherlands	25
U. S. A.	735,252
Other countries	702
	£766,945

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 25th instant to the 31st instant was dol. 4.96.7|8 and the lowest dol. 4.95.1|4.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 27th instant consisted of about 277,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with 278,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 20th instant.

FREE SILVER TRADING IN NEW YORK

Bombay, August 17

Cables received here to-day indicates that a Free Silver trading market will soon be established in New York.

AMERICA IS A COUNTRY OF UPS AND DOWNS

Cotton And Silver Outlook

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

Mr. Wm. D. TenBroeck, Agent for E. J. Schwabach & Co., has issued the following Cotton and Silver Review:—

We find that American decisions are increasingly the concern of Indian traders in both of the above commodities.

1. In regard to cotton we would suggest that all of our friends read the leading article appearing in the Saturday Evening Post of August 10 1930, entitled "Much Oblized!" This will indicate the American mass trend towards the Governmental Cotton policy, and as this well-known Weekly has probably the largest circulation and the most powerful influence of any periodical in America, the handwriting is appearing on the Wall. We do not believe Mr. Bankhead will be successful and if he is, the popular tide will soon sweep him off his feet.

2. It should be remembered that America is a country of ups and downs. This applies to policies as well as sentiments but we do not believe that there has been any fundamental change in the Silver buying policies.

We have tried to point out more than once that a one buyer market, when that buyer is a Government and must protect the value of its purchases, is 'both a strength and weakness.' Our Indian friends during the last few days have only paid attention to the latter and have forgotten the former.

3. We do not think present Indian prices should be concerned with any import duty. Prices should rule at only slightly above the overseas parities. If the present Bullion Exchange contracts make this difficult to adjust, the rules for the benefit of all should be changed. The only buyer is an overseas buyer and India seems too weak psychologically to dictate her terms.

4. We must repeat that the American Government for its own interests has to protect the world price of silver. For international exchange reasons it is reluctant, however, to buy too much silver in too brief a time. 'It may sound ridiculous but it is nevertheless true that it does not want to buy much silver at low prices but it wants to buy small quantities at comparatively high prices.'

5. Therefore it becomes a waiting game for those who are prepared to play in such a game. It is not the time for frantic selling.

America wants to be always able to buy silver abroad to keep the dollar weak. If all the silver is at once bought up what can be done to help American exports?

7. America needs to export Cotton. Even the Southern States are beginning to realise this. Bankhead will be shortly regarded not as a saviour but as a destructionist. We believe that the tide has definitely turned and so will be surprised if a 12 cent loan is announced. Even if it is, we expect inevitably lower cotton prices.

8. Souther Senators are confident regarding the 12 cent loan. We think that they are fighting a one-last-fight. If they win it will be some sort of compromise affair which will produce a 60/40 situation.

9. Senator Mc. Carron's amendment will permit N. Y. trading in Silver futures. Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Company have been foremost in bringing this amendment forward and to a probably successful conclusion.

10. It is noted that the British Exchange Control Board is once more functioning in regard to dollars. We are not sure that this does not mean that if America wants to buy silver to cheapen the dollar America will have to pay a stiff price for it in London. This is a possible bullish factor for silver which in the dollar-pound tug-of-war should be considered closely.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTCS

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1934|35.	Week 1934.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	217	96	132	66	Bales
Forward to American Mills including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	151	65	123	44	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	107	53	144	54	"
Of which to Japan	21	11	32	10	"
Of which to China	—	—	13	11	"
Of which to Great Britain	21	10	30	12	"
Of which to Germany	7	2	24	4	"
Stock at New York	—	5	—	59	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,077	—	2,384	"
Stock at U. S. Interiors Towns	—	1,097	-	1,105	"
World's Visible Supply	—	4,390	—	7,255	"
Of which American Cotton	—	2,983	—	5,131	"
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	355	159	376	50	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	129	61	125	51	"

N.B.:—All figures are in thousands.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Stagnant conditions prevailed in our market throughout the week. Prices both for Ready Sugar as well as for forward positions fluctuated within very narrow limits of about half an anna per cwt. Indian Sugar prices remained practically unchanged during the week. Java was reported quiet during the week. There is no official confirmation but it is understood that 'Nivas' limit for West Coast India was about F. 3.65 per 100 Kilos. The highest and the lowest rates in the local market during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/9/6 and Rs. 13/9
July Rs. 3/14 and Rs. 3/13/6
Aug-Sept. Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13/3
Oct-Dec. Rs. 3/13/9 and Rs. 3/13/6
Jan-March Rs. 3/14/6 and Rs. 3/14/3.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Takliva and S.S. Col-De-Lana arrived during the week with about 16500 of Mozambique and 17073 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S.S. Subedar is expected to arrive at about the end of the month with about 12000 bags of Java Sugar.

RECEIPT OF DESHI SUGAR.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar by rail in Bombay from 1st August to 11th August estimated at about 2050 bags.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4 per cwt F B H
S. S. Col-Di-Lana Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 3/13/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3/14/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Swadeshi:—
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar works Rs. 13/10 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 17

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/8; Highest Rs. 32/15/6; Lowest Rs. 32/3; Closing Rs. 32/15

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6; Lowest Rs 6/5/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/6/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 40/4/6; Highest Rs. 41; Closing Rs. 40/12

Groundnutseeds February delivery: Rs. 6/10/6; Highest Rs. 6/11/3; Lowest Rs. 6/10/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/10/10 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/3/6; Closing Rs. 23/13

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/13/6; Lowest Rs. 2/13/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/13/9

Loan Announcement Within 36 Hours

Southern Senators Are Confident Of Twelve Cent.

WASHINGTON CONFIRMATION LACKING

Active Trade Covering In Distant Months

BOMBAY, August 17.

Announcement of a twelve cent cotton loan is expected within 36 hours.

Senator George issued an assured statement and cotton prices recorded a sharp rise in distant months.

There was active short covering and trade buying.

Weather continues favourable and if a 12 cent loan is recommended, there will be increased selling.

Heavy short covering has weakened the technical situation and we think it unwise to follow the rise.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on bear covering influenced by bullish political news. Prices declined partially on realising but later months recorded a sharp rise on heavy covering and trade buying.

Southern Senators are confident of a twelve cent loan and Senator George issued an assured statement. "There will be an announcement of a 12 cent cotton loan within 36 hours" was the general expectation. Official confirmation is still lacking.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 11.25. There was scattered selling which resulted in a further decline of 4 points and October was quoted 11.21. This was the lowest level for the day as reports of early announcement of loan influenced heavy short covering and trade buying. Prices registered a rise of 39 points and October was quoted 11.60. In the absence of official confirmation there was heavy realising and the market closed at a net rise of 5 points for near months but distant deliveries closed 23 points up. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very active and closed at a rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 11.65c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 14 points but the market opened 10 points up with October 5.99. Prices were higher in response to better New York advices but business was restricted by expectations of a loan announcement shortly. Later on there was some short covering on expectations of imminent loan announcement. There was trade calling and straddle buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 13 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.56d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 points. At the close October was quoted 5.46. January 5.16 and March 5.10.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 8 points and Upper futures advanced 10 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 12 points.

COTTON CONTROL.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Senator George having made a statement that 12 cent loan will be announced within 36 hours, the market advanced sharply on excited short covering although it was denied by subsequent reports from Washington. It is said that before the A.A.A. amendments were finally approved on Thursday night by both legislatures, an agreement was reached between the leading Senators and the Administrative officials on the controversial loan problem.

The extension of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act for another crop year now restricts the ginning over the quota of about 11½ million bales and any extra production will be penalised by 50 p.c. tax.

With loan announcement imminent, feverish markets with wide fluctuations must be expected.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-12 p.m.)	11.60+30
N. Y. October Lowest (10-6 a.m.)	11.21—09
Liverpool October Highest	6.02+13
Liverpool October Lowest	5.99+10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Hedge and Eastern selling. Local short covering. Scattered Continental liquidation. Prefer selling on any advances.

New York.—Have received advice from Washington that twelve cents loan imminent. If so recommend selling on advances.

New York.—Market again advanced on prediction from Washington of imminance of twelve cent loan but confirmation still lacking. Trade covering rather active.

New York.—Southern Senators are confident of a twelve cents loan. Secretary of Agriculture is non-committal. Heavy realising at the advance. Weather favourable. Prefer selling on good rallies.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

October	11.39
December	11.24
January	11.23
March	11.15
May	11.15
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

October	11.34
December	11.20
January	11.18
Middling Spot	11.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
August		6.25
September		6.10
October	6.02	6.01
November		5.88
December		5.86
January	5.86	5.84
February		5.83
March		5.82
April		5.81
May		5.80
June		5.77
July		5.75
Middling Spot		6.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

October	7.84
November	7.79
January	7.73
March	7.70
May	7.68
July	7.67
August	7.67
F. G. F. Spot	8.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.51
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.66
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.81
OOMRA:	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
BENGAL:	
Good	3.95
Fully Good	4.05
Fine	4.17
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.05
Fine	4.17
Superfine	4.29

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 19|32 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 11|16 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London Aug. 17.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 22|1-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 22|3.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Following quiet but steady London and American advices, the local market opened steady at Rs. 67/2 and declined to Rs. 66/8 on long liquidation The market is likely to fluctuate within a narrow range. The gold market was quiet and in the absence of any important business prices were steady

London silver market closed to-day at a rise of 1/16d. In the local market there was some covering.

	Rs. a. p
Ready silver	66 14 0
Shravan delivery	66 14 0
Bhadarva delivery	67 2 0
Ready gold	34 10 9
Shravan delivery	34 11 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 11 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal Aug. 16.

August	65.50+.25
September	65.40+15
December	66.00+40

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 16.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 17.

Market:—Quietly steady.

Spot	29-1|16
Forward	29-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-4.

GOLD EXPORTS FROM INDIA

Bombay, Aug 17

Bar gold worth Rs. 2,20,34,914 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Mooltan' which sailed for London on Saturday afternoon.

Of the total bar gold exported, gold worth Rs. 35,72,380 was for London option New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 5,80,725 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 59,77,308 was for New York via London and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,40,07,89,633.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 17.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.97-3|16
Paris	74.93
Berlin	12.30-1|2
Madrid	36.15
Amsterdam	7.32-1|4
Brussels	29.43
Milan	60.37
Berne,	15.18
Prague	119.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 17.

London Stock Exchange market was closed.

LONDON METALS.

London Aug. 17.

London Metals Market was closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Aug. 17.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept. sellers 25.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept. sellers 23|9.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, Aug. sellers 26|9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London Aug. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta per cwt., Aug. nominal 6|3.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 17.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f., ton, Aug. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £11-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont't, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £13-7-6.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £12-7-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Aug. 17.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb., closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Following a further rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 207 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was utter absence of any important buying and later on prices declined to Rs. 205/8 on increased selling influenced by bearish all India cotton acreage report.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and closed at a decline of one point. The local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 226
Broach A/M Rs. 205/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 186
Bengal D/J Rs. 134/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 17

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	149	144	140	137
Punjab	...	149	144	140	137
Rajputana	...	151	146	142	139
Oomra No. 3	206	203	199	195	...
C P No. 1	222	219	215	211	...
C P No. 2	213	210	206	202	...
Broach No. 2	...	233	230	226	221
Punjab-Ame	...	254	251	247	242
Surat	...	305	302	298	293
Rajpipla	...	305	302	298	293
Navsari	...	310	307	303	298

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 17

Bengal Superfine	152/153
Bengal Fine	145/147
Bengal F G	141/142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/147
Sindh-Punjab F G	141/142
Wardha-Hingt	209/210
Nagpur/Savner	211/212
Pundhurna	199/200
Yeotmal	199/200
Arvi	197/198
Ellichpur	197/198
Berar	195/197
Khamgaon	197/199
Mulkapur	194/195
Khandesh	194/195
Jalna/Sailu	194/195
Burwah/Sanavad	197
Broach Fine	227/232

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Partly cloudy, showers probable.

CENTRAL:—Partly cloudy, to cloudy, probably thundershowers.

WEST:—Partly cloudy showers.

Receipts into Bombay on 14/ 15th August 2,291

Punjab/American	237/242
Punjab/American mix	222/227
Cambodia	282/292
Miraj/Sangli	282/292
Compta Good	247/252
Bagalkot	237/242
Kampala	336
Busoga	334
Jinja	326
Manza	316/321
New Manza	316

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug 17

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	...	254,038
Central India	86	110,009
Barsi and Nagar	..	108,727
Hyderabad Gaoran	...	46,802
Berar	...	403,469
Central Provinces	...	96,775
Total Oomras	86	1,019,820
Dholera	...	195,913
N W Provinces	...	35,177
Rajputana	...	51,123
Sind-Punjab	313	332,412
Broach	152	132,716
Coompta and Dharwar	.	92,911
Westerns Northerns	...	73,958
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	447	85,660
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	74,754
Egyptian and African	490	378,512
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	1,488	2,477,190

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 15th Aug Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	396	407,729
Japan and China	2,600	1,153,189
Coast Ports	100	30,460
Up-country by Rail	...	284,028
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	5,897
Total	3,096	1,881,323

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 16-8-35	129000	125000
Receipts yesterday 16-8-35	15000	12000
Exports to date 16-8-3 5	107000	144000
Stock at Ports 16-8-35	1077000	2384000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-8-35	1097000	1106000
Stock at Liverpool 16-8-35	547000	965000
Visible Supply 16-8-35	2983000	5131000
Quantity in sight 16-8-35	217000	182000
Quantity out of sight 16-8-35	355000	376000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, August 17

Wheat	15,918 cwts.
Linseed	1,444 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	15 cwts.
Gingellyseed	263 cwts.
Poppyseed	4 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,502 cwts.
Castorseed	6,421 cwts.
Rice	19,204 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,863 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,975 cwts.
Mowraseed	326 cwts.
Gram	418 cwts.
Joowar	648 cwts.
Bajree	2,203 cwts.
Coal	3,911 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	92/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	92/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	107
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	107
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	107
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan	97
3 per cent 1941	101/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/10
4 per cent 1943	107/2
4 1/2 pe rcent 1955/60	114/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/10
5 per cent 1940/43	109/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/9

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974	104
4 per cent M Deb 1974	103
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114/6
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105

There was a panicky state of offer in the Government securities to-day. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 93/10 and after advancing to Rs. 93/11/6 prnces collapsed to Rs. 92/2 on extensive selling.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	9
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	39
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	75
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	40
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol Pdd.	67
Consolidated Gas	33 1/2
Columbia Gas	12
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A.	86
United Corpn.	6
American Tel. and Tel.	141
Western Union Telg.	49 1/2
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	24 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	29
Union Pacific R. R.	103
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	29
Western Electric Inst.	17
Goodyear Tyre	21
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd.	80
Sperry Corp.	12
Amr. Locomotive	16
Amr. Roll Mill	24
Kelvinators	12 3/4
Mesta Machine	31
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	43 3/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	53
Ford Motors of Canada A.	29
General Motor	43
General Electric	32
St. Oil of N. J.	47
Philips Petrol	25 1/2
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	12 1/4
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	18
Eaton Mfg.	23
Chase Bank	35
National City Bank	31 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	430
General Foods	35
National Dairy	16
Du Pont de Nemours	113
Int. Tel. and Tel.	12
Bendix Aviation	18
Budd Mfg.	5
New Y. New Heaven Hartford	16
U. S. Rubber	15
Braggs Mfg.	45
Allis Chalmers	29

On rejection "death sentence" clause from Anti-holding bill, market closed very strong. Carloading for the week 20225 down.

Total business 1 1/2 million.

WHEAT SITUATION

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Wheat.—Prices were sustained on unfavourable American and Argentine weather news. With the forthcoming Canadian elections and the possible uncertainty as to their wheat holdings by the newly elected Cabinet, the trade demand is unlikely to follow up the advances in Chicago on the apprehension of Canadian dumping state Messrs. M and B. Stern.

We are inclined to favour sales in Chicago on all good advances for a moderate profit.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Aug. 16.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59	105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/60	116 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47	115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38	104 1/2
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37	101 1/8
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 1/8 prem.	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/8

Panic In Gilt-Edged Securities

Shares Rule Easy

OPERATORS NERVOUS AND HESITANT

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

After the announcement of the last rupee loan, there was steady selling in Government securities by Banks and investors and the market was becoming overbought. This constant selling despite firm London advices impaired general confidence and lately rumours of war and slow progress of the Paris Conference, resulted in a panicky state to-day. Yesterday, late in the evening there was extensive selling which depressed prices of 3-1|2 per cent Government paper from Rs. 94|5 to Rs. 93|9 and to-day further selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 92|3. Panicky feeling prevailed on the local Stock Exchange and there was utter absence of any buying.

The present decline has nothing to do with war clouds but more or less is the outcome of the overbought state, mention of which was made in these columns along with remarks on the New Rupee loan.

This decline in Government securities also had unfavourable effect on shares. There was no enquiry and shares also ruled easy on scattered selling. Business in shares was moderate and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

100	Ahm. Advance	285 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	761 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	231 14
100	Central India	273 2
100	Colaba	128 2
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	101 4
100	Gokak	180 10
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	66 4
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	195 0
250	Laxmi	637 8
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	127 8
100	Oosmanshahi	48 12
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	70 10
100	Swadeshi	154 6
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1320 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
100	Reserve Bank	126 12
50-100	Baroda	98 0
25-50	Central XD	36 4
500	Imperial	1495 0
125-500	Im. Con.	376 4
50-100	India	121 0
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	126 4
160	Indian	468 12
40	Katni Def.	2060 0
40	Katni Ord.	400 10
75	Okha	258 12
10	Punjab	25 10
100	Shahabad	480 10
70	United	119 4
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulvan	7 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	157 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1761 4
10	Ajmer	10 6
50	Bombay Tram	146 4
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1611 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	895 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Century 232 234 232 231/4
Bombay Dyeing 767 765 767 763 765 762 761/4
Kohinoor 196 197 195
Central India 276 275 277 273/2
New Great 130 127/8
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 156 155 154/6
Bundi 35/14 36 35/14 36/2 35/14
I. Cement 471 466 472 468 470 466 468/12
Punjab 25/8 25/10
Shahabad 482 481 480/10
Andhra 1767 1763 1765 1757
Tata Hydro 180/10 179/6
Tata Power 1623 1620 1622 1611 1613 1611/4
Tram. Ord. 147/8 146/4
T. Steel Dfd. 611 610 615 612 615 608 610 608/12
T. Steel Ord. 144 144/4 143/12 144 143 142/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 150
Bellapur 338 337 343
B. Steam 305
B. Burma 321 318 320

100	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	73 8
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	777 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	27 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	608 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	156 14
50	Belapur Sugar	340 10
250	Bombay Steam	305 10
125	Bombay Burma	320 0
50	Bombay Burma Conty	105 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-15-9
50	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	113 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	583 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	11 15
30	Premier Construction	82 4
25	Tata Oil	18 8
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1|2	Tata Power	1430 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 4
5 1|2	p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	847 8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Broach J/A. Op. 226 1/4; Highest 226 1/2; Lowest 224 1/4; Closing 224 1/4

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 206; Highest 206 1/4; Lowest 204 1/2; Closing 204 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 187; Highest 187 1/4; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 185 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 135 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowest 134 1/4; Closing 134 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 23

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 4 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 9 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 119 December 99 January 97 March 99 May 98 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 207—Liverpool May 1936 5.84 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 207—New York May 11.11 Rs. 41 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,475,702
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,459,534
Increase	16,168

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The first all India Cotton Crop acreage report issued to-day was 14,494,000 acres. This is an increase of 12 per cent.

Details of area under cotton cultivation are as under:—

Oomra	8,896,000
Bengals	2,399,000
Americans	9,47,000
Others	1,712,000
Total	14,494,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£193,400,000
Public Deposits	£ 16,700,000
(A) Other Deposits	£123,300,000
Government Securities	£ 82,000,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 28,300,000
Notes and Coins	£ 47,300,000
Notes in Circulation	£405,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	34.15
(A) Other Deposits, include Bankers	£ 86,300,000
(B) Other Securities, include Discount and Advances	£ 15,200,000

Shrimati Jayarati Desai has been elected as President of the Baroda District Library Association for the current year and Mr. Chimanlal Amin as its Secretary. Both were holding the same posts last year.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1935

This Menace To Freedom Of Press Must Go

Grave Indictment Against Press Law Administration

M. K. Bose's Disclosures Of "Censor Raj"

Pleads For Concerted Action For Defence Of Our "Just Liberty"

"I plead for the liberty of the press and for the lives of those who serve it. In fighting for the liberty of the press, we are fighting for the liberty of speech and every kind of liberty," declared Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose in the course of his speech, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee to the All-India Journalists' Conference.

After detailing the woes of Journalists in the regime of Special Press Laws, he concluded:

"Our demands are that the Press (Emergency Powers) Act, as it has been amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1934 and the States' Protection Act, 1934, should not be renewed in any shape or form, and that press censorship and all interferences with the discretion of the editors in the publication of news and comments should be done away with. The press should be left to take the consequences of the violation of the laws of the land. It should be as free as the press in Great Britain and enjoy all the privileges which the British Press enjoys."

The following are extracts from his speech:—

The laws affecting the press are so many and are of such complicated character that it is difficult even for a lawyer to find light and way through them. As a journalist has to be a lawyer and everything else I shall try my best to state the laws as they are at the present moment as briefly as I can. I shall not dive into past history but shall content myself by observing that besides the ordinary laws, such as those of sedition, libel, contempt of court, etc., which affect the Press, the following special laws are in operation at the present moment with the scope and purport of which every journalist has to be familiar. They are:

(1) The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932 and the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1934;

(2) States' Protection Act, 1934;
(3) Princes' Protection Act, 1922;
(4) Foreign Relations Act, 1932.

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, was an Act to provide against the publication of matters inciting to or encouraging murder or violence. The scope of the Act was, however, changed next year by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932, to one for the "better control of the press." The significance of this change is apparent on the face of it. The change contemplated that the executive should have control of the press not only in regard to matters that could conceivably be construed as encouraging murder or violence but in all matters, the publication of which may not be to the liking of the powers-that-be. The Press Act was to be in force for one year only, but the Criminal Law (Amendment Act) effected also other drastic changes in the Act of 1931. The most important of these changes are in respect of section (4) of the Press Act. That section has made it penal the incitement to or encouragement of the commission of any offence of murder or any cognisable offence involving violence or the direct or indirect expression of approval or admiration of any such offence, or of any person real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed such offence. As was pointed out by several non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, the expression "offence involving violence" was itself too wide, but little did the members imagine then that while they were straining at a gnat they would soon be invited to swallow a camel. For in the very next year they were asked to pass what is known as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act which added to the list of offences mentioned in the Press Act very considerably. A whole series of offences were made punishable under the Press Act, such as, the seducing of any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the military, naval, or air forces of His Majesty or any police officer from his allegiance to duty, the bringing into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India, or the excitement of disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government; the putting of any person in fear or causing him annoyance and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or the doing of any act which he is not legally entitled to do; the encouragement or incitement of any person to interfere with the administration of the law or the maintenance of law and order or the commission of any offence or the refusal or delay in the payment of land revenue, tax, etc., the inducing of a public servant or a servant of a local authority to do any act or the forbearance or delay in the doing of any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or the inducing of him to resign his office; the promotion of feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects; the prejudicing of recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces or in the police force or the prejudicing of the training, discipline or administration of any such force. These, as you will see, are almost bodily lifted from the Press Ordinance of 1930.

Doing Away With Judicial Procedure

Most of these offences, you are aware, come under the ordinary law of the land. The law courts are always open to try such offences committed by any body and a newspaper or a journalist has no more rights than those enjoyed by an ordinary citizen. But apparently it did not suit the purpose of the powers-that-be that such offences should be tried in the regular way in ordinary course under the ordinary legal procedure. They intended that judicial decision and judicial procedure should be substituted by executive action.

Creating New Offences

The States' Protection Act (1934) has also amended the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, by creating new offences. It has made punishable the bringing into hatred or contempt or exciting disaffection towards the administration established in any State in India. The procedure for bringing it home to the offending paper that it had transgressed the limits is the same as in the Act of 1931. The provisions relating to the press in this Act were to be in force only till the Press Act of 1931 lasted, that is, till 1935. The Princes' Protection Act, 1922, has practically been a dead letter, but it has not been repealed.

Finally, the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, which has application in the province of Bengal only, by its press clauses has still further extended the list of offences mentioned in the Press Act as modified by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 1932. This Act, unlike the Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932, is a permanent Act, and is not due to expire this year, though I believe that with the expiry of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, this Bengal Act will practically be inoperative so far as the press clauses are concerned. The Bengal Act creates certain new offences which are not to be found in the other two Acts. It prohibits the publication of certain information which is an euphemistic word for news. Let me quote from Section (6) of the Act:—

"The local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit either absolutely or subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the notification, the publication in any newspaper, newssheet, pamphlet, leaflet or other documents of any class of information which, in the opinion of the local Government, tends to excite sympathy with, or secure adherents to, the terrorist movement."

It has also been made punishable for any newspaper to give any information that is to say, news, in contravention of a notification published under the section quoted above. I need not enter into other changes, they are of less importance.

I shall have, presently, to say something about the way in which the press censorship in Bengal has been used to prohibit the publication of news and of comments under this particular prohibition in the Bengal Act.

The Foreign Relations Act (1932) makes it punishable the publication of any matter defamatory of a Ruler of a State outside but adjoining India or of the consort

(Continued on Page 10).

17 Villagers Drowned

BOAT CAPSIZES IN WARDHA RIVER

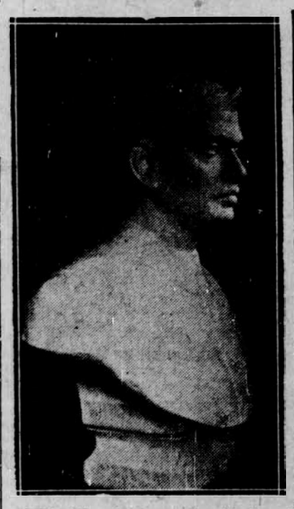
NAGPUR, August 17

Seventeen persons lost their lives in a drowning tragedy in Wardha river, according to a report received here.

It is stated the victims including some women were crossing the river in a country boat in search of employment when the boat capsized. The cause is unknown.

Dead bodies were found floating near, the bridge on Nagpur Amraoti road.

The victims belonged to Tekada village in Wardha district.—A.P.



This life-size marble bust of late Mr. Lalji Naranji, which has been executed by Mr. V. V. Wagh, was unveiled by Mr. B. S. Kamat, at Sholapur, on Saturday, in the Jain Shri Ranjit Singh S. and W. Mills premises.

TROUBLE ON AFGHAN BORDER?

Alleged Plot Of Ex-King Amanullah To Regain Throne Of Afghanistan

MOBILISATION CALL TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS?

BOMBAY, August 18.

In connection with the United Press message about the alleged mysterious disappearance of ex-King Amanullah from Europe and his stay somewhere in Asia, further enquiries made by the United Press in responsible circles reveal that certain officers of the Indian Army have received preliminary instructions to hold themselves in readiness in the event of a mobilisation call.

It is further surmised that the instructions to these officers include the action they are to take and the place where they have to proceed in the event of receiving concentration orders as a precautionary measure against the alleged plot of ex-King Amanullah to regain the throne of Afghanistan, which may create some disturbance on the border.—United Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION

RANGOON, Aug. 17.

U. Aye, ex-M. L. C. (Peoples Party), U. Kyawmyint, ex-M. L. A., (Non Party) and Rao Bahadur M. C. Naidu, ex-M. L. A., have filed nomination papers to contest the by-election for the Burma General Constituency seat on the Council of State rendered vacant by the death of P. C. D. Chari.

Scrutiny will take place on August 20 and polling on September 12.—A. P.

Derailment Of Goods Train

RANGOON, August 16.

Report has reached here that three loaded wagons of a goods train running 30 miles an hour were derailed six miles north of Toungoo yesterday at 8 p.m. The cause of the derailment is not known. The down line is damaged. A special train left Toungoo at 11 p.m. for the place of occurrence.—United Press.

TRIBESMEN MOBILISE

Threaten Peshawar Border With Further Hostile Action

SIMLA, Aug. 17

Information has reached Simla that a Lashkar, about 200 strong from the Pandiali valley attempted on the 15th instant to damage the Gandab Road.

During the past 24 hours this Lashkar had been joined by contingents from Usman—Khel and other Upper Mohmands and about 2000 tribesman have concentrated and threaten further hostile action against the road and the neighbourhood of Peshawar border. The posts in the District have already been fired on. The Peshawar Brigade has been moved to Pir Kila, the starting off point of Gandab Road and Military action is being taken to secure dispersal of the Lashkar.

Air action has also been taken against parties attacking the road but operations were difficult owing to bad visibility.—A.P.

FRONTIER TROUBLE

PESHAWAR, Aug. 18.

Enemy tribesmen's hostile activities appear to have been stimulated by the fanatical preachings of Badshahguli, the eldest son of the Haji of Turangazi. Airforce drop a small number of bombs in the vicinity of Gandab road in order to prevent further damage to the road after warnings had been issued to the tribesmen. This had a deterrent effect. Warning notices were dropped by the airforce on the Isakhel and Burnankhel tribes yesterday with the result that a number of these tribesmen have left the laskhar and they are proceeding to their homes.—A. P.

METAL WORKERS UNION

Tatas' Manager Consents To Receive Deputation

JAMSHEDPUR, August 16.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Metal Workers' Union, arrived here to-day.

He interviewed Mr. Kennan General Manager of the Tata Steel Company, and discussed with him questions relating to the joint meeting between the representatives of the Union and the Company's Administration. Mr. Kennan agreed to receive a deputation of the workers on 21st instant to consider questions relating to the condition of the workers. The Union will prepare a memorandum and elect members of the deputation to-morrow.

The Union's second annual general meeting comes on August 22, and Mr. Kennan has consented to attend the same.—United Press.

JUBILEE ADDRESS TO GAEKWAR

Baroda State Prajamandal's Decision

BARODA, August 17.

The Baroda State Prajamandal has decided to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the rule of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

It has been resolved to present an address to His Highness detailing all the benevolent actions and reforms brought about during the long span of his 60 years' rule, as also all the essential schemes required to be put into action for making the State more progressive and democratic.

The final draft of the address will be considered at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Prajamandal to be held here tomorrow.—United Press.

No Truck With Delimitation Committee

Congress May Enlist Voters But Will Not Take Interest In Shaping New Constitution, Says Rajen Babu

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, August 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President, who arrived here this morning from Allahabad by the Sealdah express has granted an interview to your representative.

In reply to a question whether the Congress should take part in the proceedings of the Delimitation Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "The Congress has not taken any interest in the shaping of the constitution since Mahatmaji's return from the Round Table Conference in December 1931. It cannot therefore, at this fag end, take any steps regarding the activities of the Delimitation Committee particularly, when decisions of that Committee are not likely in any way, to be influenced by any thing that Congress may say or do."

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS.

Asked about the attitude of the Congress towards the enrolment of voters for the new elections, he said: "As regards the enrolment of voters in the register under the new constitution, the Working Committee has not issued any particular instruction, but since it is likely that Congress may participate in the elections, it is just as well that Provincial Committees should take steps to carry on propaganda amongst the people to get themselves enrolled as voters. Nothing will be lost by such action on the part of the Provincial Committees and even if the Congress decides not to participate in the elections, which appears to me unlikely, the enrolled voters may or may not vote as they choose, when elections take place. I find from papers that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has already taken steps in this direction and is carrying on propaganda. Other Provincial Committees may well follow suit."

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

Speaking about the acceptance of offices under the new constitution Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "As I stated in my interview that I gave to the 'Hindu' of Madras in Wardha, the question of acceptance of office has been left over for the consideration and decision by the next Congress. The Working Committee is not going to bring it up in any form before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Madras."

Asked further whether he had anything further to say about States peoples, Rajen Babu said, "the Working Committee after due deliberation issued its statement. It is not possible for me to add anything to it."

CULTIVATION OF POPPY BANNED

Punjab Govt's Zeal For Temperance

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 17.

Even though financial considerations may have suggested caution, the Punjab Government in their zeal for temperance have just decided to prohibit the cultivation of poppy in the last bit of tract where opium was still produced. Thus from the first of April, 1936, the production of opium has been prohibited in Kulu in Kangra District and in Kotkhai in Simla district.

This decision will cost Government a permanent loss of Rs. 10,000 annually representing as it does, the remission of land revenue to compensate the cultivators of the tract concerned.

It may be recalled that the Government of India is committed, under International Agreement to restrict the production of opium all over India and bring it under the control of the Provincial Governments, which are cooperating with Central Government in this matter and the latest action of the Government results in total prohibition of opium production in the Punjab.

Sir Jagadish To Sail On Sept. 23

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The "Associated Press" understands that Kunwar Sir Jagdish sails from Bombay on September 23 and Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, now on leave in England, will probably cancel portion of his leave and return to take over the Joint Secretaryship.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO REV. OTTAMA

RANGOON, August 16.

The Burma Provincial Hindu Sabha will present an address of welcome to Rev. Ottama, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha to-morrow at 4 p.m at the Arya Samaj Hall, Mr. U. Tehin Maung, M.L.A., presiding.—United Press.

INDIA'S POSITION IN LEAGUE

Congress M. L. A.'s Decide To Take Common Motion To Raise Debate

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 17.

I understand that the Congress members of the Assembly, deeply impressed by Mr. Subas Chandra Bose's article on India's position in the League of Nations have decided to table a common resolution and ballot the same for discussion in one of the two days allotted for discussion of non-official resolutions.

The resolution, instead of seeking information as suggested by Sjt. Subhas Bose will suggest the withdrawal of India from League of Nations. Not that the Congress Members desire that India should withdraw from the League but the object appears to be to raise a general discussion on the position of the League, its utter helplessness in settling international conflicts and also to raise questions of absence of any Indian on League's Council although several representations had been made on the subject ever since Sir B. L. Mitter attended the session of the League three years ago and further on the subject of number and position of Indians on the League Secretariat.

The forceful complaint of Sjt. Subhas Bose uttered from his sick bed at Karlsbad is thus having some effect and is sure to be echoed in the September session of the Assembly, Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member will reply on behalf of the Government.

JAFFER ORDERED TO PAY LALJEE

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 18

In the case of the application made on behalf of Mr. H. A. Laljee for a sum of Rs. 6,218 against Mr. A.E.H. Jaffer, leave was granted to the respondent Mr. Jaffer for a week to make the payment.

The sum claimed, it might be remembered, was ordered to be paid to Mr. Laljee by Mr. Jaffer in defrayance of the expenses of the Patkar Commission.

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